FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

24 JUNE 1986

Lebanon

The Amal movement has lost 800 dead and 1,000 wounded in its battles with the Palestinians, Amal leader Nabih Birri asserted in remarks reported by Voice of Lebanon radio. Birri also disclosed that he disagreed with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's proposal for a solution to the camps war during their recent talks in Damascus. Birri said he rejected Al-Asad's proposal to send 2,000 Palestine National Salvation Front (PNSF) fighters to attack Yasir 'Arafat's forces in Beirut because "these fighters would go over to 'Arafat." The Palestinians dream more of returning to Lebanon than to Palestine, he maintained, adding that there is "no difference" in this respect between the PNSF and 'Arafat.

Meanwhile, Amal and PNSF officials agreed to withdraw gunmen from a number of areas which will be handed over to the disengagement forces, according to an Amal statement broadcast by Beirut radio. The radio spoke of "guarded calm" on the camps front 24 June. Beirut radio was itself subjected to a bomb attack the previous morning, announcing afterward that intruders had planted dynamite which caused material damage and injured one person. A unit from the Sunni militia Al-Murabitun claimed responsibility for the attack, the Voice of Lebanon noted.

As for the remaining French hostages in Lebanon, the UAE's *AL-ITTIHAD reported that all seven will be released before 19* July, according to WAM.

Libya

Libyan diplomatic sources in Moscow cited by the UAE's *AL-ITTIHAD* asserted that the Soviet Union has promised to assist Libya in confronting any U.S. or Israeli attack, KUNA reported. The sources also maintained that the recent Libyan-Soviet agreement includes commitments and articles "exceeding any friendship treaties." Soviet Ambassador to Libya Oleg Peresypkin also affirmed the Soviet Union's support for the Jamahiriyah in a statement cited by Tripoli radio, lauding the "positive development" of Soviet-Libyan relations.

In another development, JANA reported that Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has accepted an invitation to visit Romania, noting that the invitation was included in a letter from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, delivered to Al-Qadhdhafi by a visiting Romanian official.

As for Arab affairs, Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio broadcast a commentary urging Jordanians to "totally destroy" King Husayn's "rotten monarchical regime" through a "popular revolution" led by the Arab revolutionary committees movement.

Syria

"Well-informed Arab sources" cited by the Kuwaiti paper *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM asserted that President Hafiz al-Asad* visited Libya "last week" for a "few hours" during which he met with Col al-Qadhdhafi. The sources said Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' was among those accompanying Al-Asad to the talks, which centered on Syrian rapprochement with Jordan and the camps war in Beirut.

Egypt

An Interior Ministry source cited by Cairo radio divulged that 8 persons were killed and 15 others were wounded when a truck laden with approximately 20 kg of "explosive material," and destined for a marble quarry, exploded in a village 30 km from Cairo. On the other hand, a caller alleging to speak for the Islamic Jihad Organization claimed responsibility for the explosion in a contact with Voice of Lebanon radio.

In a separate development, Paris radio noted that 4 of 20 Mirage 2000 fighter bombers ordered from France will be delivered to Egypt 28 June.

Gulf Shipping Attack

A Philippine tanker was hit in an "apparent" Iranian air attack 22 June some 40 miles from the Strait of Hormuz, according to "shipping sources" cited by the Manila Far East Broadcasting Company.

Maghreb Affairs

Tunisian Cabinet Changes — Tunis radio announced President Habib Bourguiba's decision to dismiss Noureddine Hache from the Labor Ministry, which will henceforth be attached to the Ministry of Social Affairs, and to abolish the Ministry of Family and Women's Advancement. The latter post was formerly held by Fathia Mzali, wife of Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali.

Algeria-USSR — The Algerian chief of staff flew home from Moscow after concluding an official visit in which he held two rounds of talks with his Soviet counterpart, Algiers radio noted.

DRA

PDPA Central Committee General Secretary Najibullah, Revolutionary Council President Babrak Karmal, Council of Ministers Chairman Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, and Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost held separate meetings with a CPSU delegation headed by Central Committee member G.M. Korniyenko, Kabul radio reported, noting that the delegation arrived in Kabul 23 June.

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AL-MAJALLAH on Iraqi-Syrian Meeting Postponement

PM231318 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 18-24 Jun 86 p 20

[Unattributed report: "With the Postponement of Abu al-Shamat Meeting, the Media War Is On Again"]

[Text] The reasons announced for the postponement of the Abu al-Shamat border meeting which was scheduled for last Friday between Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz and Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' are numerous. The main reasons given include disagreement over the secret agenda and the insistence by the Iraqi side — which was not convinced that the meeting could be fruitful anyway — that the Syrian side should end its political and military support for Iran.

The Iraqi doubts, which have been voiced by Tariq 'Aziz, began when Syria refused to allow the presence of a third party at the meeting, ruling out even the Jordanian side, which played the mediation role in completion of the efforts of the Arab reconciliation committee. Iraq interpreted this refusal as a reflection of the possibility that agreements reached at the meeting may not be honored.

It has been rumored that the Syrian side did not accept the Iraqi condition that it should terminate its alliance with Iran and requested that the two sides concentrate on other nonpolitical issues such as unresolved security and economic issues between the two countries.

An Arab diplomatic source has told *AL-MAJALLAH* that the meeting was postponed primarily because of certain last-minute contacts which changed the subjective circumstances which had paved the way for such a meeting, such as the visit of a high ranking Iranian official to Damascus with several Iranian promises to resume Iranian economic aid to Syria and "facilitate" the Syrian plan in Lebanon by putting pressure on certain pro-Iran sides, such as the Hizballah Party, to respond to that plan.

The source added that Iran, which had stopped pumping oil to Syria a few weeks ago, has sent 50,000 tons of oil to Syria at preferential prices and has eased its pressure on the Syrian Government for the repayment of $1 billion in overdue debts to Iran.

It should be noted that the economic difficulties Syria is having as a result of the drop in oil prices, the reduction of Arab aid, and mounting arms expenditure have put some pressure on the Syrian treasury. Syria's foreign debts are currently estimated at $4 billion at an annual cost of $400 million to the Syrian treasury. Annual Arab aid to Syria has dropped from $1.8 billion to $800 million. Syria's arms expenditure over the past 4 years has reached approximately $12.5 billion. Add to this the fact that the Syrian forces' presence in Lebanon is costing Syria 1 million Syrian pounds a year [as published]. Furthermore, Syria's oil royalties, which constitute 75 percent of Syria's revenues, have dropped from $1.2 billion to $500 million this year.

The Syrian side had hoped that the border meeting would freeze the political differences and allow concentration on security and economic issues between the two countries as a first step. The Iraqi side, however, appears to be insisting that the question of Syrian-Iranian cooperation be resolved before the question of resuming the flow of Iraqi oil through Syria, which stopped several years ago, could be discussed and before security issues could be resolved.

It is still not known whether the postponed Abu al-Shamat meeting will be held or not. Efforts are still being made to remove the latest obstacles which prevented the meeting. Meanwhile, it has been noticed that the media in both countries, which have kept quiet in recent days, have resumed their old ways of criticism and accusations. The Iraqi media have resumed their attacks on Syria, whose media have retaliated. The Libyan media have aimed their guns at Syria for agreeing to rapprochement with Iraq and for its reconciliation with Jordan in violation of a previous agreement to the contrary.

PLO's 'Abbas on Bids for New Leadership, Unity

NC231056 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1005 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Tunis, 23 Jun (MENA) — Mahmud 'Abbas, alias Abu Mazin, PLO Executive Committee member, has stressed the need for Egypt to assume its leading role in the Arab world because the current Arab situation requires this role to serve the Arab nation and its causes.

In a statement to a MENA correspondent in Tunis, 'Abbas lauded Egypt's stand in adhering to the Palestinian people's right to self-determination in any comprehensive settlement to the Middle East issue. He emphasized in this respect the importance of Egypt's continuing efforts toward U.S. recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, primarily their right to determine their future.

Regarding the Arab summit conference, 'Abbas affirmed that there are parties who are deliberately seeking to obstruct the convening of the Arab summit conference in order to hinder a discussion of the current Arab issues and an agreement on an Arab position, particularly on the Palestinian issue, the inhuman attacks against the Palestinian camps in Beirut, the Iran-Iraq war, and the situation in Lebanon.

Alluding to certain parties' attempts to form an alternative Palestinian leadership, 'Abbas asserted that the Palestinian people who chose their legitimate leadership have not and will not allow any Arab or non-Arab regime to seek an alternative leadership to the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. He said that it is unacceptable and rejected any regime should request changing the PLO's leadership, because it differs with it.

On the efforts being made to unify the Palestinian resistance groups, 'Abbas explained that the Fatah movement, the DFLP, the Arab Liberation Front, the Palestine Liberation Front, and the Communist Party have agreed on Algerian President Chedli Bendjedid's initiative for an inter-Palestinian dialogue in Algeria to achieve unity without preconditions. Concerning the groups that set preconditions, 'Abbas said: We ask them to come for a dialogue at the negotiating table without making preconditions for attending, or else the conference will be held by the groups that attend. He affirmed that Algeria will invite the Palestinian groups for the conference and will set the date: We will go to the conference on this basis.

Responding to a question on whether there is an idea to convene a new PNC session after an agreement has been reched among the resistance groups after this conference, 'Abbas said: Yes, we will call for convening a new PNC session, which will be attended by the groups that would participate in the dialogue conference.

Palestinian Groups Discuss Restoring National Unity

GF231342 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 23 Jun 86 pp 1, 14

[Text] Amman — *AL-BAYAN* has learned that important secret meetings have been going on in Tunis for 3 days among the representatives of four Palestinian factions with the aim of restoring national unity.

Informed Palestinian sources have stated that the four factions — Fatah, the PFLP, the DFLP, and the Palestinian Communist Party — have achieved some progress toward healing the breach among them.

The sources said that those taking part in the meetings in Tunis might leave for Algeria shortly in order to put the Algerian officials in the picture with regard to intra-Palestinian rapprochement in preparation for issuing invitations to the various Palestinian factions and figures who are charged with bringing about general national reconciliation.

Qaddumi on Occupied Territory, Arab Summit

PM231045 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 18-24 Jun 86 p 11

[Interview with PLO Political Department Chief Faruq Qaddumi by 'Abd al-Bari 'Atwan; date and place not given]

[Text] ['Atwan] It has been alleged in Arab political circles that the recent camps war was caused by the return of Fatah and its fighters to Lebanon. What is your answer to that?
[Qaddumi] The PLO has not returned to Lebanon. This is conspiratorial propaganda. All that has happened is that a meeting was held between [Fatah Central Committee member] Salah Khalaf — Abu Iyad — and Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil. We stressed to the Lebanese president at that meeting that we care about Lebanon, its unity, territorial integrity, and independence. We expressed our willingness to offer our humble resources to help expel the Israelis from the south.

['Atwan] But it has been reported that discussions at that meeting also covered security matters, including the questions of strengthening the camps militarily and allowing the fighters to return.
[Qaddumi] The reports published in this connection are press exaggerations. All that was said on the question of the camps is that we asked the Lebanese president to facilitate the return of some displaced individuals and reunite them with their families in Lebanon, and not all at once but in stages. President al-Jumayyil showed understanding of this request out of his pan-Arab awareness of these humanitarian problems and he promised to solve these problems completely or partially. The "plotting" trumpets and "cowardly" guns exploited this matter and turned their hate and their bullets on the Palestinians instead of Israel. The massacres committed by Amal against the Lebanese in Beirut and the Palestinians in the camps is a disgrace for Amal and those behind it. The day will come when those who were martyred, at the hands of this stray group, in defense of their cause and the Arab cause, will be vindicated.

['Atwan] Do you not believe that a reconciliation with Syria would spare the PLO and the camps all these unjustified confrontations?
[Qaddumi] Efforts are being made for a reconciliation with Syria, but attitudes in the Arab region change like the desert sands in the wind — building up and then swiftly disappearing. The Palestinians harbor good intentions as far as promoting accord between us and our Syrian brothers is concerned, but it seems that there are other parties which do not want to see these relations on a sound course. In Lebanon the Palestinian people are paying the price for the plots hatched by these parties. It seems that the Palestinians have no choice but to accept their fate and the fact that they and their brothers are, regrettably, the target of unjustified massacres.

['Atwan] In your capacity as the chief PLO diplomat, do you not believe that the PLO diplomacy has suffered a number of setbacks as regards opening, and then closing, doors to the United States. What went wrong?
[Qaddumi] We have never at any time pinned any hope whatsoever on U.S. intentions. For as long as there has been a Palestinian cause the U.S. has been partial or, rather, disposed against the Palestinian people; but the United States is an evil one has to deal with. This was and still is our view of the U.S. Administration. We must press in every direction to make the United States realize that its interests are in serious trouble and that it must both reconsider its calculations regarding Israel and its aggressive colonialist policy and realize the need to check it.

['Atwan] It has been claimed that the PLO has withdrawn its representation cover given to Hanna Sanyurah and Fayiz Abu Rahmah, who had been chosen to be members of the joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation, particularly since the meeting with the Americans never materialized. How true are these reports?
[Qaddumi] Such reports only confuse the readers. These brothers were nominated by the PLO when there was talk about a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation, but the United States has refused to recognize the right of the Palestinians to self-determination and this rejection has obstructed the delegation's mission. We still have confidence in our brothers in the occupied territory. Every Palestinian on that territory is a PLO member and everyone works in the field where he can best serve the cause of his people and nation.

['Atwan] Speaking of the Arabs of the occupied territory, do you believe that [UK Prime Minister] Margaret Thatcher's suggestions regarding local elections and settlement plans might be welcomed by leaderships inside?

[Qaddumi] I do not believe that there are any positive reactions to Thatcher's visit to the occupied territory. The British prime minister was given a lucid paper by the Palestinian personalities she met with. The paper emphasized that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and that Britain must hold contacts with the PLO if it is really serious in its peace efforts.

['Atwan] What, in your view, are the reasons which prompted Mrs Thatcher to make such statements and take such initiatives?
[Qaddumi] In a crooked way, Britain is still implementing U.S. and Israeli plans by ignoring the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and an independent state. It would have been better if Mrs Thatcher had met with the joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation when it was in London. She had promised to hold such a meeting but then went back on her promise. I believe that she took this trip so as to put pressure on the Palestinian people in an attempt to exact the necessary concessions from them, in addition to the fact that she wanted to find for the Zionist entity a way out of its economic and political crises. Anyway, Thatcher's visit did not achieve any success. The Arabs accepted [as published] her proposals and Israel even ignored her call for municipal elections.

['Atwan] But why has Britain chosen this particular time to make its proposals in search of an alternative to the PLO?
[Qaddumi] The Arab world is at present weak and fragmented. There is a war in Lebanon and another war between Iraq and Iran, so why shouldn't attempts be made to exploit this weakness and sow seeds of division and partition in the region? There are no British, European, or American initiatives, only a determination to destroy Arab resources and ruin the PLO's international reputation.

['Atwan] What is the way out of this situation?
[Qaddumi] Experience shows that the Arabs need a summit conference to put their house and relations in order. Any initiative by two or three parties must be based on an Arab summit resolution and clear recommendations that would provide full Arab and international cover. Furthermore, there is an urgent need for Arab solidarity to facilitate the elimination of these differences and confront the world with coordinated ideas and clear relations and specific Arab attitudes toward the various states. The state of division has confused the situation in the region and forced a number of massacres, the latest being the Beirut massacre. What is happening in the camps is clear evidence of the mental and political deviation of those behind it. Lebanon and the camps have, regrettably, had a bitter experience in which, one has to say with regret and bitterness, Arab hands played a major part.

['Atwan] Apparently, future moves will be geared toward giving the West Bank back to Jordan and returning the Gaza Strip to Egyptian administration. Gaza Mayor Rashad al-Shawwa has submitted this solution to Egypt. Where does the PLO stand on all this?
[Qaddumi] Egypt did not accept these ideas and Rashad al-Shawwa, who submitted them, has begun retreating from them. Nobody accepts a division of the Palestinian cause. That would be a major sin which the PLO would never allow.

['Atwan] This might be interpreted as PLO opposition to the return of the occupied territories.
[Qaddumi] The PLO is not against the return of the occupied territory here and there. The West Bank and the Gaza Strip are parts of Palestine, and the main objective is to liberate the land. Some people like to portray the problem as being a problem with Egypt and Jordan. The Arabs should understand these plots. What is important is that Israel leave the occupied territories so that the fate of these territories can be determined. They either unite with another Arab country or an independent state is created on them, or there can be a confederation with Jordan. All these are possibilities. In the final analysis the problem is with Israel and the United States. It is a problem of occupation and not of a link between the land and one Arab state or another.

PLO Reports Latest Amal-Palestinian Fighting

Amal Attempts To Advance Rebuffed

JN202024 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] The gangs of Nabih Birri's agent Amal movement and the Lebanese 6th Brigade backed by Syrian intelligence continued for the 36th day their siege and heavy shelling of Palestinian camps in West Beirut with all types of weapons. Latest reports from the camps say the agent gangs continued their criminal shelling of residential areas in Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah with tanks, artillery, rockets, and mortars from dawn yesterday until this morning. A large number of peaceful camp inhabitants were killed or wounded and several houses were destroyed.

A Palestinian military spokesman said that the agent gangs made several attempts last night under the cover of heavy artillery fire to advance in the direction of the Shatila mosque, the Jericho quarter, Al-Dufi, the Farhat quarter, the southern entrance of Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah. However, the Palestinian fighters defending the camps succeeded in repulsing all these attempts and inflicting on the aggressors heavy losses in personnel and equipment.

The spokesman added that the agent gangs continued all day yesterday and this morning their shelling of the camps, using mortars and 107-mm rockets. Several patients and workers in Haifa Hospital were injured. The gangs directed their artillery fire in particular at the Scientific Committee and Palestinian Armed Struggle Command offices in the Salim Building and several other houses in residential areas.

PLO Issues Condemnatory Statement

JN202020 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] The PLO issued a statement in Tunis yesterday that three Paelstinian citizens were martyred and seven others wounded as a result of the criminal shelling of the Burj al-Barajinah camps yesterday. The statement adds: The agent Amal movement gangs and the Lebanese 6th Brigade continued to shell the camps over the past 24 hours. The PLO, in its statement, warned against the continuation of this shelling and stressed the ability of camp residents to confront all attempts to strike at them and disrupt their steadfastness.

Casualties: 36 Killed, 352 Wounded

JN211821 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1717 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] For the 36th consecutive day, the agent Amal gangs and the Lebanese 6th Brigade are continuing their ugly aggression against the Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah refugee camps in West Bieurt and its southern suburb. Reports from the Palestinian refugee camps said the agent Amal gangs and Lebanese 6th Brigade directed rocket and artillery fire against the Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah refugee camps yesterday evening.

A Palestinian military spokesman said the indiscriminate, destructive shelling is aimed at causing great human and material losses. The Palestinian spokesman said as a result of shelling the Shatila refugee camp with tank fire, two stories of the Al-Jalil School were destroyed. The agent gangs also destroyed a number of houses in the camp. The Palestinian military spokesman added the Burj al-Barajinah axis was receiving heavy shelling from artillery of the agent Amal gangs and Lebanese 6th Brigade. They used smoke bombs to cover up assault attempts. The Palestinian spokesman affirmed Nabih Birri's gangs are carrying out extensive military concentrations which reveal their design to continue the attacks on the camps and wherever Palestinians are present in Lebanon.

The Palestinian spokesman said the agent militias used various types of machineguns, tanks, and rocket launchers. The shelling centered on the Al-'Annan, Ba'juz, Al-Haydus, Al-Kifah al-Musallah, and Scientific Committee areas. The Palestinian military spokesman said four people were wounded as a result of this shelling. He said casualties so far have reached 36 martyrs and 352 wounded. He said the majority of the wounded were fighters who returned to their positions in order to foil this ugly conspiracy.

The Palestinian military spokesman from inside the Palestinian refugee camps affirmed that the Palestinian fighters have a strong determination to defeat the aggressors. He also said the crimes of Nabih Birri's gangs will not go unpunished. It is to be noted that the barbaric rocket and artillery attacks yesterday hit Haifa Hospital in Burj al-Barajinah, martyring and wounding many employees and patients.

Palestinians Destroy Two Amal Tanks

JN231841 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] The agent Amal gangs and the Lebanese 6th Brigade, with complete backing from Syrian intelligence, are continuing to violate the cease-fire agreements, intensify their siege of the camps using T-54 and T-55 tanks, and escalate their barbaric shelling using various weapons against the Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah refugee camps. A Palestinian military spokesman said that in reply to the Amal gangs' violations of the cease-fire agreements, our forces yesterday directed heavy artillery fire at Amal concentrations in the Al-Awza'i area, the sports city, and the airport area. Many Amal elements were either killed or wounded, and two tanks and a number of military vehicles carrying heavy machineguns were destroyed.

Anti-Israeli Military Operations Reported

Ashdod Post Office Bombed

JN221803 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces has stated the following:

In accordance with instructions issued to it, one of our groups operating inside the occupied homeland detonated explosive charges inside a post office in the city of Ashdod, south of Tel Aviv, this morning. The explosion killed or wounded several Zionists and caused heavy material damage to the post office. After successfully carrying out their operation, our revolutionaries returned safely to their bases. Revolution until victory.
[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

Position in S. Lebanon Shelled

JN221814 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] The Palestinian-Lebanese Joint Forces have used katyushas to shell a Zionist military position in the so-called security strip area in southern Lebanon.

A spokesman for the Joint Forces said that the missile unit shelled a position belonging to the occupation forces in the Iskandarun area inside the so-called security strip area in southern Lebanon the day before yesterday. The position was hit with four katyushas. Several enemy soldiers were killed or wounded. The spokesman said that fire broke out in the position. He added that the occupation forces and the agent militias rushed to the area and a helicopter was seen evacuating the casualties.

Buildings in Holon, Ashqelon Bombed

JN231826 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following: One of our fighter groups operating inside the occupied homeland planted timed, explosive charges in an enemy center of the Holon settlement near Tel Aviv. The explosive charges exploded this morning causing extensive damage to the center. A huge fire was also started, a number of military vehicles were damaged or destroyed, and a large number of enemy elements were either killed or wounded. The Zionist occupation forces cordoned off the scene of the explosion and arrested a large number of Palestinian citizens on the pretext of being involved in the

operation. Our group of fighters managed to withdraw from the scene of the operation with complete success. Revolution until victory.
[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

The military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has also stated the following: One of our fighter groups operating inside the homeland planted timed, explosive charges under the Zionist intelligence building in Ashqelon. The Palestinian charges exploded yesterday, causing grave damage to the building and killing or wounding a large number of enemy elements. Immediately afterward, Zionist security forces rushed to the area, cordoned it off, and arrested a large number of Palestinian citizens on the pretext of being involved in the operation. Despite enemy measures, our fighters managed to return safely to base. Revolution until victory.
[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

OPEC Ministers Arrive for Meeting on SFRY Island

LD231640 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1508 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Brioni, June 23 (TANJUG) -- The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) ministers are arriving on the Yugoslav Island of Brioni for their 78th regular conference which opens on June 25. The conference will be OPEC's first in Yugoslavia. OPEC President Arturo Hernandez Grisanti of Venezuela and the oil ministers of Saudi Arabia, Ecuador, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates have already arrived. The other OPEC ministers are expected later today and tomorrow.

Unofficial Talks Begin

LD232043 Kuwait KUNA in English 2000 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Brioni, June 23 (KUNA) — OPEC oil ministers who have arrived into this resort island started unofficial discussions on topics to be presented to their conference. Oil ministers of Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Nigeria, Venezuela, Ecuador and Indonesia have already arrived into Brioni, and it is expected that the Qatari oil and finance minister Shaykh 'Abd al-Aziz Al Thani will arrive this evening.

Earlier today, Saudi Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani told reporters, as he stepped from his yacht, that he hopes the ministers would foster an agreement on the organization's production ceiling.

The UAE minister, Mani' Ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, however, said that there is still a long way before any agreement is reached on the issues tabled at the conference which is due to open Wednesday.

According to earlier statements of oil ministers, the outcome of contacts with non-OPEC countries on means of stabilizing the oil market and increasing prices will be the main issue of discussion in this conference.

Norway Said Prepared To Cut Oil Production

AU231800 Paris AFP in English 1756 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Oslo, June 23 (AFP) — Norway would be willing to cut its crude oil production if members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) reach an agreement to limit their own output, Oil and Energy Minister Arne Oeien said here Monday.

Mr. Oeien, speaking at a press conference on his return from a meeting in Venice, with Saudi Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, stressed that an OPEC agreement on production cuts is a precondition for any reciprocal action by Norway.

But he added that Mr. Yamani said he did not expect such an accord to emerge soon within OPEC. Ministers from five OPEC countries, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Kuwait, Nigeria and Venezuela, were meeting Monday on the Island of Brioni, off Yugoslavia, ahead of OPEC's semiannual conference due to open Wednesday. They were reported to be considering prospects for closer cooperation with non-OPEC producers in efforts to stabilize the world market.

Mr. Oeien Monday warned that in the absence of an OPEC agreement Norway would maintain its production targets. He said the country is currently turning out 820,000 barrels a day, a figure that should rise to 1.2 million barrels a day by the 1990s.

Yamani on Production Sharing Issue

AU231837 Paris AFP in English 1830 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Brioni, Yugoslavia, June 23 (AFP) — Saudi Arabia's Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani said here Monday that he expects "a move" on the issue of crude oil production sharing inside OPEC by the organisation's ministerial conference opening here on Wednesday.

"I expect to have a move on that, to take another step here," he told correspondents as he went ashore from his large white motor cruiser, the *Venus of Milo*, flying the Union Jack, at a pier in front of the beach-side hotel where the ministers are to hold their talks.

Shaykh Yamani was referring to the problem of rearranging national crude oil production quotas inside OPEC under the OPEC majority's new strategy aimed at securing a "fair" world market share for the 13-nation Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Shaykh Yamani, who implied that he did not expect any dramatic developments at the meeting here, said he did not think the ministers would discuss oil prices at this stage.

Several OPEC countries want a review of their official quotas, set in 1984 when the organisation clamped down a 16 million barrels a day (MBD) overall production ceiling to bolster oil prices.

Mani Sa'id al-'Utaybah, oil minister of the United Arab Emirates, told reporters during a stroll along shaded footpaths behind his Brioni Island hotel that the UAE is seeking a new quota of about 1.5 MBD, its current production rate, instead of the official limit of 0.95 MBD.

Mr. al-'Utaybah said one single meeting might not be enough to solve all the problems facing OPEC, but added that he was prepared to discuss "any" subject. He emphasized that the new OPEC strategy was aimed at preventing OPEC being relegated into the role of a "marginal supplier" of crude on the world market.

Indonesia's Dr. Sbroto said as he arrived aboard an official Yugoslav motor launch from the mainland that the meeting here was "an opportunity that can be used to strengthen the market." "But I think we will have much work to do among ourselves," he added.

Norwegian Premier on Dangers of Low Oil Prices

LD201119 Vienna OPECNA in English 0948 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Caracas, 20 June 86 (OPECNA) — The price of oil should not fall below 20 dollars a barrel, Norwegian Prime Minister Mrs Gro Harlem Brundtland told newsmen here Thursday.

She said in reply to a question on what would be an adequate price for oil that factors such as the high cost of technology should be taken into consideration. Her country also had to consider 'the cost for the development of Norwegian oil,' she added.

She said low oil prices in the long term represented a danger as they could be harmful to the 'adequate development of the environment over the rest of the century'.

She said she favoured 'a stable oil market and an increase in oil prices', not only because 'it would benefit us', but also because higher prices would prevent a drain on oil resources.

The prime minister, who was on a one-day visit here on her way to a meeting of the Socialist International in Peru, said Norway was not in a position to reduce the development of its continental shelf in the North Sea to 'zero'.

She added that the development in that area had been increasing gradually over the past 10 to 12 years, noting that a few years ago, when the market was stable, Norway had made huge investments.

Britain, by contrast, developed its part of the North Sea 'more rapidly', finishing it before prices fell and reaching 'constant and stabilized production', she said.

The prime minister pointed out that production in the North sea would be 'stable and constant, with Norway's part growing slowly. What we can do is to take measures, if necessary, to reduce the level of production increase in our part of the platform,' she declared.

Asked to comment on her meeting with OPEC conference president Dr Arturo Hernandez Grisanti, Mrs Brundtland said Norway's position was that it would like to have, and had the will to contribute to, 'a systematic effort aimed at stabilizing and raising oil prices', adding that that would depend on Norway's capacity 'to do constructive work regarding OPEC and non-OPEC nations'.

She said her country would evaluate the actions of OPEC and non-OPEC countries and then take its own decision 'but based on communications and contact with others'.

'We will do it through discussions, but not through negotiations and declarations. We are a small country with a small position in the market. This means we cannot have a great impact with our own actions only, but we think a movement can have both political and psychological impact which can help improve market conditions,' she stated.

She said Norway today had a more open policy which it would continue to pursue now more than in the past when, together with Britain, it held the view that North Sea producers should leave market stability to market forces only.

'Now our position is different and Norway believes it can make a contribution,' she said.

In a related report, the prime minister was quoted as stressing her country's position as a bridge between oil producing and oil consuming countries, in view of its associate membership of the International Energy Agency.

Venezualan President on Norwegian Role in OPEC

LD201124 Vienna OPECNA in English 0957 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Caracas, 20 June 86 (OPECNA) — Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi Thursday described Norway's presence on the international oil scene as 'fundamental', saying it could play an important role in promoting relations between OPEC and non-OPEC oil producers.

Lusinchi, who discussed the current oil market situation with visiting Norwegian Prime Minister Mrs Gro Harlem Brundtland, said Norway should contribute 'in a clear fashion' to efforts being made to stabilize oil prices.

Talking to newsmen after the meeting, the president said Norway's interests were perfectly compatible with Venezuela's regarding development and the economic impact of oil.

Norway was also facing the same economic problems as Venezuela due to recent developments in the world oil market. Unlike in some other European countries, oil made an important contribution to Norway's state budget, he said.

Lusinchi emphasized that contacts with Norway should be continued as the world oil market was facing a 'complex situation'.

Mrs Brundtland, who was here for a one-day visit, also met Minister of Energy and Mines Dr Arturo Hernandez Grisanti, the current OPEC president. She left late Thursday for Lima, to attend a conference of the Socialist International.

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

One Killed as Philippine Tanker Attacked in Gulf

NC231720 Paris AFP in English 1712 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Manama, June 23 (AFP) — One crewman was killed and four were seriously injured when the Philippine tanker Diego Silang was attacked at the southern entrance to the Gulf while steaming for the port of Dubayy early Monday, maritime sources said here.

The tanker, 51,836 gross tons, belonged to the Philippine National Oil Company Tankers Corporation, the sources said. The injured were transported to a hospital in Dubayy. Damage to the tanker was not specified. There was no immediate claim for the attack.

First Conference of GCC Information Ministers Ends

LD212309 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2025 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Jeddah, 21 Jun (SPA) — The first conference of the GCC countries information ministers concluded its proceedings this evening in Jeddah under the chairmanship of the information minister of the Sultanate of Oman and in the presence of their excellencies the GCC countries' information ministers. At the end of the conference the ministers issued a number of resolutions and recommendations on joint media cooperation in the council countries. The ministers decided that the media with its various apparatuses will continue to project the joint cooperation trends and strategies of the member countries in every political, economic, defense, security, development and culture, and education area.

The ministers decided to continue the Voice of the Cooperation Council Radio according to the plan and by radio officials in the their previous meetings providing that the progress of this radio is submitted for overall evaluation during the third meeting of radio officials of the council countries next September.

The ministers also decided to produce and exchange varied radio programs which accentuate the progress of joint cooperation in all areas and support links among radio (services) in member countries. The GCC countries information ministers studied the progress of the Council countries' news center and commended the efforts made by the information ministry in the state of Kuwait and the other member countries' response. They decided to continue this center.

The ministers also decided to delegate the secretariat General to prepare a timetable during which the nature of the local and joint television programs and series to exchanged to be specified, and to intensify interest in programs for the non-Arabic speaking residents in channel two of the television. The ministers also discussed the importance of training and developing national technical cadres in the field of television in the gcc countries. Various training courses in this field will be organized in accordance with the regulations to be specified by the Secretariat General and endorsed by the forthcoming second meeting of television officials of the council countries.

In the news agencies area, the ministers studied what was included in the working paper of the secretariat General regarding the importannce of discussing the means and principal bases for joint cooperation in the area of news agencies. They decided to endorse the points of cooperation stated in the Secretariat General's working paper and invite officials of the news agencies of the council countries to examine the possiblity of implementing them. The ministers also discussed the information ministries' undersecretaries recommendation regarding artists' rights and decided to refer this issue to the next meeting of their excellencies the council countries' ministers of culture to take a suitable decision on this.

The ministers also studied the Secretariat general's working paper on media economy and decided to authorize the Secretariat general to further study this subject before submitting it to a future meeting of the Council countries' information ministers. The ministers also discussed the working paper presented by the ministry of information of the Sultanate of Oman and decided to endorse it and consider it an internal agreement which organizes the media in the GCC states. The ministers also studied the working paper presented by the Ministry of Information of the UAE on the topic of regulators of the foreign media and decided to agree on the regulators of foreign media work in the GCC countries in accordance with the attached form. [as received]

The ministers also studied the memorandum of the General Secretariat with regard to the frequencies of 790 and 862 mhz and decided to study more the topic in the light of the potentialities and needs of the member states. The ministers studied the working paper presented by the State of Kuwait with regard to the agreement on taking a unified stance in order to cut the prices of Arab and foreign television programs and decided to invite the directors of television programs of the member states to discuss it and take the appropriate decision before submitting it to the second meeting of the ministers of information.

The ministers decided to hold their second meeting at the beginning of next year A.D. At the end of the meeting, His Excellency the Minister of Information of the Sultanate of Oman and chairman of the conference Mr Ruwwas expressed his thanks and esteem to the ministers of information for having attended this conference and the Kingdom represented by the Ministry of Information, for its good hospitality and for its comfortable facilities which contributed to the success of the conference.

KUWAIT

Oil Minister on Oil Market, Recent Explosions

PM231610 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 23 Jun 86 p 1

['Abdallah al-'Utaybi report from *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* Gulf Bureau: "OPEC Will Regain Its Role; Demand for Its Oil Increasing"]

[Text] In an exclusive statement to *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* Kuwaiti Minister of Oil and Industry Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Sabah said that matters in the oil market are turning to the advantage of OPEC countries and that there is a continuing increase in demand and an unintentional decrease in supply by non-OPEC countries. The question of OPEC regaining its actual role in the market has become only a matter of time, he added.

Before leaving for the island of Brioni in order to lead his country's delegation to OPEC's biannual meeting which begins its work the day after tomorrow the Kuwaiti oil minister expressed the hope that OPEC countries will be able to determine the oil production ceiling and to share it among themselves.

He added: If we can do this at the Brioni meeting it will be an excellent thing, but if we cannot I hope that we will be able to lay down the basis on which we will be able to do so shortly after the conference.

Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah said he has no comment to make on a report published last Tuesday in a specialized weekly to the effect that OPEC production is on its way to its highest level in 2 and 1/2 years, which is 19 million barrels per day.

Regarding the recent explosions in four highly important Kuwaiti oil centers, the Kuwaiti oil minister said that Kuwait's oil production has not been affected by these incidents, nor has its export capability. He stressed that Kuwait's oil policy will remain firm and will not be affected.

The oil minister rebutted accusations by parliamentary sources that the Kuwait Ministry of Oil and Industry failed to request security protection for the oil installations. He also denied that maps of Al-Ahmadi district containing details of locations of oil installations, including those in which the explosions occurred, went missing at the municipality shortly before the incident. "This is not true," he said.

National Assembly Discusses Explosions

GF231414 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 22 Jun 86 pp 1, 20

[Text] The National Assembly yesterday called on the government to exert more attention, be more cautious, and raise the standard of the concerned organs to maintain the country's security and stability.

In a statement issued yesterday, the National Assembly denounced the wicked aggressions to which Kuwait was exposed. It condemned the perpetrators and those who are behind them, assuring that such events will not hamper Kuwait from continuing its march under the leadership of his highness the amir and the heir apparent.

The deputies attacked the government organs' deficiency in protecting the oil installations. During the session, which was mainly devoted to discussing the explosions incident, more than one deputy called for the resignation of the ministers of oil and the interior and the formation of a new and strong cabinet. They viewed this incident as an indication of the organs' laxity and irresponsibility.

The National Assembly listened to a statement by Minister of Oil and Industry Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah in which he reviewed the developments of the explosion incident and the measures taken following it. In his statement, the minister of oil and industry affirmed that the damage is not as grave as the clouds of smoke and fire may have implied, and that only a few valves and pipe fittings were damaged.

The Assembly also listened to a statement by Minister of the Interior Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad. He said that some suspects have been arrested and are now being interrogated, and that measures are under way to learn who the perpetrators are. The interior minister stated that the weight of the charges which caused the explosion and fire and which were placed underneath the pipes complex is estimated at 2 to 3 kg. In northern Al-Ahmadi the explosives weighed about 15 kg. The interior minister revealed that his ministry will soon witness fundamental changes.

Yesterday's session witnessed a sharp debate in which the deputies called on the cabinet to be firm and reveal the party behind these aggressions. They issued a statement which the cabinet did not approve and considered harsh; this made the eight ministers who attended the session threaten to withdraw if the statement is put to a vote. A committee was formed comprising some deputies and a minister to make an acceptable statement which the national assembly and the cabinet endorsed despite objection by nine deputies.

Commentary: Syria Should Dissuade Iran From Sabotage

GF231503 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 22 Jun 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The Required Syrian Initiative"]

[Text] The vehement official and popular Arab denunciation of the sinful act of sabotage against the oil installations in Al-Ahmadi has embodied in practice the standing Kuwait enjoys in the hearts of its Arab brethren. Likewise, the contacts made by the Arab leaders with his highness the amir and his highness the heir apparent have expressed the Arab nation's support for Kuwait vis-a-vis grudgeful terrorism. Even though Kuwait is able to confront terrorism and prevent it from achieving its sabotage goals through correct security planning, a policy of firm deterrence, and the provision of sufficient protection for its installations and citizens, the matter still requires comprehensive Arab action, particularly as terrorism threatens everyone and is aimed at everyone.

It is futile to bury one's head in the sand and refrain from levelling accusations against the country which activates acts of sabotage and exports terrorism to the region under its publicly proclaimed slogan "the exportation of the revolution." As long as this country does not wish to implement a policy of good neighborliness, as long as it continues its hostile acts by attacking tankers and ships at one time, by sabotage at another time, and by constant threats a third time; as long as the Tehran rulers have no intention of lifting their hands off the countries of the region, the least that should be done is to make an Arab move to dissuade them from the policy of aggression and convince them that it is wholly rejected and that Iran will not benefit from it, since Kuwait and the countries of the region will not submit to threats and will not accept pressures of any kind.

The initiative taken by Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam by telephoning his highness the heir apparent and prime minister was a positive gesture which deserves appreciation, particularly as he frankly affirmed Syria's firm support for Kuwait vis-a-vis the acts of sabotage against the oil installations in Al-Ahmadi. We know that the Syrian Government enjoys close relations with the Tehran rulers, which Mr Khaddam described as strategic relations. Since Syria has taken the initiative by denouncing the recent acts of sabotage in Al-Ahmadi and announcing its support for Kuwait in confronting them, then it can complete its initiative and directly contact the Tehran rulers in order to convince them of the futility of activating the fingers of terrorism in the region, particularly as the whole Gulf — including Iran — sits on top of a volatile barrel that is liable to catch fire and explode at any time. Tehran will be the first and biggest loser.

Kuwait has affirmed that it will confront terrorism with all its strength, and will proceed with its pan-Arab line and oil policy, its constant stand on the Gulf war, and its solidarity with its Arab brethren without backing down or hesitation. The required Syrian initiative is not urged through an inability to confront terrorism or fear of it, but proceeds from Arab solidarity and from the desire to spare the region the perils of tension, and to spare Iran itself the dangers of playing with fire.

Terrorism must be firmly confronted with all political, diplomatic, and security methods. It is a cheap weapon, but a dangerous one with which temporary remedies are ineffectual. Kuwait's stability and security are above all considerations.

OMAN

Sultan Returns From 'Private Visit' to UAE

GF231658 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Excerpt] His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id returned home this evening following a private visit to the fraternal UAE. With their hearts full of joy and happiness, his people welcome his majesty's return, wishing him success and happiness, so that he may continue his victorious march toward progress and prosperity.

PDRY

YSP Official Departs on Tour of Socialist Countries

GF221321 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, assistant secretary general and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, left Aden this morning beginning a tour of a number of socialist countries. Bulgaria is the first country he will visit. During his tour he will also participate in the 10th congress of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR], which will be held in Warsaw at the end of this month.

Before his departure from Aden the brother assistant secretary general made a statement to ANA, in which he pointed out that he will meet with the leadership of the communist parties in these countries and will discuss with them relations between the YSP and the communist parties in these countries and the means to develop and consolidate relations. He said he will attend the 10th PZPR Congress and meet with the PZPR leadership. He said that his visits to the these countries come within the framework of consolidating the struggle and internationalist relations between the YSP and the communist parties in the socialist countries.

He was seen off at Aden Airport by brothers engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium; Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the YSP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; a number of members of the YSP Central Committee and Political Bureau; and ministers.

QATAR

Official Talks Begin With Lebanese Leader

GF231134 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] An official session of talks between Qatari Amir His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, and His Excellency Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil began at Doha Palace this morning. QNA has learned that the talks centered on relations between the two fraternal countries, current developments in the Lebanese arena, and Arab and international issues of mutual concern.

Al-Jumayyil on Goals, Results of Tour

GF240728 Doha QNA in Arabic 2005 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Doha, 23 Jun (QNA) — His Excellency Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil has expressed profound satisfaction with the results of his visit to Qatar and his gratitude for the sincere welcome and deep sentiment which he found from His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of Qatar. In a statement to QNA his excellency the Lebanese president said that this visit is a beginning for further meetings and contacts between the two sides for the sake of full and useful coordination and in the interest of Lebanon and the Arab nation.

He noted that the views of the Qatari and Lebanese sides during the talks were identical from the start. The tendency is the same and the issues discussed during the talks reflected a joint view with regard to analysis and solutions, he said. The Lebanese president said that the two sides agreed on some practical steps within the framework of relations between Qatar and Lebanon and Lebanon's relations with the GCC.

President Al-Jumayyil added: We spoke at length about these relations and the role of Qatar and the GCC with regard to the Lebanese crisis, the Palestinian question, and all the Arab issues currently under discussion, naturally including the Iraq-Iran war. His Excellency President Amin al-Jumayyil expressed admiration for the progress in construction and development in

Qatar on various levels as a result of the care and attention extended by His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of Qatar.

The Lebanese president said that development in any Arab country brings good to all Arabs and the miracle which has been achieved in Qatar and which we witnessed during the visit is, in the final analysis, a cause of pride for Arab people. Concerning the goal of his tour of the region and the results that it has achieved, President Al-Jumayyil said that the mere fact that the visit has taken place, and cooperation and consultation have been carried out is undoubtedly an achievement. We all know that Arab issues are not so easy as to be resolved in one meeting or one visit.

He added that his tour of the Arab countries in the Gulf has strengthened relations between the two sides. He expressed great satisfaction at the full understanding that he has found from the officials with whom he met during the tour with regard to the Lebanese issue and its dimensions and effects on the Arab arena. The Lebanese president said: We hope that in future we will reap the fruits of these meetings. He said that he is certainly not returning to Beirut with ready-made solutions, but the important thing is that a method of action has been drawn up which we hope will have positive future results.

Lebanese President Departs Doha

GF240730 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0710 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Doha, 24 Jun (WAKH) — Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil left Doha for his country today after a 3-day official visit to the State of Qatar as part of a tour of the GCC states.

SAUDI ARABIA

Cabinet Discusses Pilgrimage, Kuwait Fire

GF231805 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1700 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Jeddah, 23 Jun (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the guardian of the two holy mosques, chaired the cabinet meeting which was held today, Monday, at the Al-Salam Palace in Jeddah. After the session, Information Minister 'Ali al-Sha'ir told SPA that his majesty gave instructions to devote this session to discussing pilgrimage affairs and services to pilgrims and to discussing the required preparations by all the state's organs to perform their duties toward pilgrimage as fully as possible.

The information minister added: His majesty and the cabinet made a quick review of some of the political and security developments on the Arab arena, particularly the Gulf region. The cabinet felt pained and denounced the bombings which caused fires in Al-Ahmadi in fraternal Kuwait. The cabinet praised the successful and prompt measures the Kuwaiti Government and its organs adopted to contain and control the situation and to return things to normal. It also wished the Kuwaiti Government and people continued security, prosperity, and stability.

King Fahd Chairs Session Discussing Pilgrimage

LD232312 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The servant of the two sacred holy cities, King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, chaired the session that was held by the Council of Ministers this afternoon, 13 Shawwal 1406 in the Salam Palace in Jeddah. At the end of the session, his excellency the minister of information, 'Ali Al-Sha'ir, pointed out to SPA that his majesty had ordered that this session would be devoted to the issues of pilgrimage, the services for pilgrims, preparations and arrangements required by such services, and the preparation of all state facilities in order that the state can assume its duties in the best possible way.

His excellency added that out of the concern of the servant of the two sacred holy cities for the provision of all the means of comfor for the guests of the Ka'aba, and to use all possible potential to see to their security and safety, and to enable them to perform their pilgrimage rituals in a spiritual atmosphere pervaded by tranquility and peace of mind. His majesty presented to the council his views and suggestions that he considers may help achieve these aims on levels that surpass those of past years, hoping for better.

His excellency the minister of information added that his majesty discussed with the ministers who are concerned with the issues of pilgrimage the reports perepared in light of past experiences and the difficulties which were encountered by the apparatuses in charge, and which require the necessary solutions in order to solve and overcome them during this year's pilgrimage. He issued his gracious directives for new arrangements to ensure the provision of the necessary facilities to receive and see off the official delegations representing all the Islamic countries participating in this year's pilgrimage. He also issued orders for the study and consolidation of ideas that were discussed and for putting them in their final form in order to submit them in the next sessions.

King Fahd Comments on Oil Situation, OPEC

LD240037 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2312 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Jeddah, 23 Jun (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received at As-Salam Palace this evening citizens who came to shake hands with His Majesty, in the presence of their royal highnesses the princes. All had dinner with His Majesty.

Then His Majesty went on to talk about the international oil conditions and said this country, despite the acute economic conditions in the world as a result of the prevaling oil conditions, is not and will not be greatly affected, God willing, by what has happened and what is happening.

We have followed the development of the oil conditions and drew up our policies on a basis capable of securing the interests of our homeland and citizens, which spares our country any shakeups because of the international economic situation. His Majesty, may God preserve him, pointed out that the Kingdom had expressed its opinion on the causes that have led up to this crisis on more than one occasion, and explained that there must be cooperation among all producers inside and outside OPEC, in the interest of all. And while we have a great quantity of oil reserves capable of sparing us many of the sakeups which some are being subjected to as a result of unnatural behavior, we still hope that all will agree on unified attitudes and policies which will secure the interests of all of us.

His Majesty explained that the next OPEC Ministerial Council scheduled for next Wednesday is called upon to benefit from the results which have been achieved lately in the oil markets, which confirmed that the interest of everybody lies in agreeing balanced production levels and adhering to quotas that suit the nature of the reserves of every country on its own, within the limit of 16 million barrles per day, a matter which will necessarily lead to a gradual rise in prices on the condition that all adhere to what have had agreed upon and abstain from dealings which violate this agreement. His Majesty wished that producing countries outside OPEC would understand that their long-term interest lies in cooperation with such balanced policies. Also, His Majesty talked about the political, economic and social stability in the Kingdom and said that many envy us for what had been achieved and what is being achieved, thanks to cooperation between the state and the citizen: the security, prosperity, stability, and continuing growth, despite the conditions which the world is going through. And had they contemplated the reality of this country, they would have grasped easily that all that has been achieved and is being achieved was, thanks to the grace of God, for our adherence to our tolerent Islamic religion and our undertaking to apply it in all our affairs and avoid any other system.

UAE

Oil Explosions in Kuwait Condemned, Aid Offered

GF231052 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 23 Jun 86 p 1

[Excerpt] The UAE, condemning those behind last week's explosions and fire at Kuwaiti oil installations, has extended its firm support to the government and people of Kuwait against such subversive acts.

An official source said in a statement in Abu Dhabi on Saturday night that the UAE, sharing a common destiny with Kuwait, other AGCC countries and the rest of the Arab world, viewed the incident with deep concern.

Such acts, intended to destabilise a brotherly Arab country, harm its citizens and dissipate its wealth, cannot but arouse the wrath of the Arab nation, the statement said, and called upon the Arabs to stand united to confront all threats to their homeland. The UAE will consider it as an infringement on its own security and stability if any Arab country were threatened, the statement added.

The Federal National Council also issued a statement condemning the "hideous subversive act" and declaring wholehearted support for Kuwait in the face of threats and dangers.

The council urged the governments of the region to work collectively to abort such acts of sabotage. "What befell Kuwait hurt the whole Arab nation," it said.

President, Omani Sultan Hold 'Private' Meeting

GF231341 Doha QNA in Arabic 1210 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 23 Jun (QNA) — UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan and His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman, currently visiting the UAE, held a private meeting this afternoon.

A responsible source in Abu Dhabi told QNA that the discussion between the two men focused on the situation in the region, current Arab developments, and issues of mutual concern, as well as the cooperation relations between the two countries in all fields and the ways to develop them to serve the interests of the two peoples and GCC states.

Al-Baz Visit to USSR To Focus on Economic Relations

LD201931 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1815 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, 20 Jun (KUNA) — KUNA has learned from a reliable Arab diplomatic source that Dr Usamah al-Baz, political adviser to the Egyptian president, will arrive in Moscow next Sunday [22 June] on an official visit to the Soviet Union. The source hinted that Dr al-Baz' talks with Soviet officials will focus on bilateral relations and particularly economic relations between the two countries and the means of consolidating them. A high-level delegation from the Soviet Council of Ministers paid an official visit to Egypt at the beginning of this year, during which it held intensive talks on economic relations between the two countries.

Paper Attacks Syria, Libya for Sabotage Attempts

PM240935 Cairo AL-AHRAM INTERNATIONAL EDITION in Arabic 21 Jun 86 p 7

[Editorial: "No Leniency Toward Sabotage"]

[Text] It appears that the Libyan and Syrian regimes do not wish to learn the lessons of the repeated failures they have suffered in their attempts to extend the hand of sabotage to our country. The minister of interior announced the day before yesterday that during the past 3 months a number of sabotage attempts directed against us by the Syrian and Libyan regimes have been foiled and that a new attempt is now being investigated, the details of which will be made public in due course after all threads have been uncovered and those recruited for it arrested.

The minister stressed that in addition to these sabotage attempts there are foreign quarters that are funding certain internal political currents. He said he has conclusive evidence of such funding.

We are fully confident of the security organs' ability to uncover any conspiracy against our country and nip any sabotage attempt in the bud. There are many examples of sabotage attempts by foreign quarters against our country in past years and of the security men's ability to apprehend the saboteurs before they embark on their crimes or implement the plans devised for them abroad.

But we would like to point out here that the attitude of the two regimes in those two "sister" Arab states once again reveals the intentions they are harboring against us and what they are trying to do to undermine security and stability in our country. Had it not been for God's providence and the Egyptian security organs' constant readiness to combat terror and sabotage schemes which the ruling regimes of the two Arab countries that are close to us are hatching, our country would have suffered calamities the consequences of which only God knows.

How often have those dastardly conspirators attempted to cause explosions in crowded places in our capital with the aim of killing or injuring innocent people in our country? How many times has mad terrorism sought to conspire aginst us in the darkness, imagining that the security organs in our country are unaware of it? How many times have the conspirators, inspired by their depravity and baseness, imagined that they are capable of terrorizing innocent people in our country?

We in Egypt act in daylight and pursue a clear attitude toward both friends and foes; we respect the ties of brotherhood and kinship and good-neighborly relations; but at the same time we will not show forbearance or leniency toward reckless attempts aimed at violating our security and safety or undermining the stability, safety, and freedom our country enjoys.

Opposition Paper Comments on Subsidies, Education

PM231550 Cairo AL-SHA'B in Arabic 17 Jun 86 p 5

[Fu'ad Nushi article: "We Warn the Government Against Playing With Fire"]

[Excerpts] At the meetings of the joint committee of Egyptian parties in charge of studying the subsidies question we have repeatedly emphasized that the Socialist Labor Party [SLP] rejects any move to undermine the subsidies by abolishing them or changing them into cash subsidies. We also urged regular index linked wage increases. The NPUG withdrew in protest against the prime minister's statement in support of cash subsidies instead of goods subsidies. The Wafd Party and NPUG supported the SLP's insistence on goods subsidies as a social and economic necessity.

Then, in a statement to *AL-AHRAM* last Friday, the president of the republic and leader of the ruling NDP said that rationalization of the subsidies would in no way mean complete abolition of the goods or services subsidies for the poor.

So Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi's view is supported only by the Liberal Party, the Al-Ummah Party, and some NDP capitalists.

The prime minister, however, has opened a new battle on the pretext of rationalizing free education and has begun applying the same idea of rationalizing subsidies on the grounds that the subsidies were not reaching the people who really deserve them. [passage omitted]

As for what is being said about deterioration of university education standards, the claim that this deterioration is the result of free education is false and is a cover for the government's real aim, which is to pave the way for a paid university to ease the state's education subsidy burden.

Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi has called for a dialogue on what he described as rationalization of university education expenditure. Higher Education Minister Fathi Muhammad 'Ali quickly came to his aid by adopting the idea of creating a paid university which he said would be a technlogical university.

In the early sixties Egypt abolished the system of private education. Syria and most Arab states got rid of the evil of private institutes and universities attached to foreign governments or supervised by friends of such governments. The American University of Cairo was even placed under custodianship until the reign of Al-Sadat and the era of the American friend, when the American University regained its influence and doubled its efforts, particularly in the field of research and studies, for which it allocated millions of dollars in an attempt to buy the conscience of Egyptian university professors and have them gather information and contribute to American computerized studies with information about the Egyptian society and sects and their social problems and political views. The first official Israeli studies and information gathering center was installed in the building next to the Cairo Sheraton, and it has succeeded in buying the conscience of some of the people working at Egyptian universities to help the center's mission under the cover of education.

Article 20 of the Egyptian Constitution states that education at the state's educational institutions is free at all stages. Article 18 stipulates that education is a right guaranteed by the state and is compulsory at the elementary stage and that the government may extend the compulsory stages and should supervise all education and ensure independence of universities and scientific research centers linking that to society and production needs.

Having warned the government against playing with fire and against abolition of subsidies, we warn it again now for we respect the constitution.

First Delivery of Mirages Expected 28 June

LD231312 Paris Domestic Service in French
1200 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] The first 4 of the 20 Mirage 2000 fighter bombers Egypt ordered from France will be delivered this Saturday [28 June], and the deliveries will continue over the next few months. Cairo is contemplating purchasing another 20 planes, some of which will be assembled in Egypt.

'Abd al-Majid Briefs Mubarak on Recent Tour

NC231224 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1035 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 23 Jun (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, submitted a detailed report to President Husni Mubarak this morning on the results of his latest trip to Czechoslovakia, the GDR, and Italy. The visits were at the invitation of the foreign ministers of these countries. This came in a statement 'Abd al-Majid made following his meeting with President Mubarak this morning.

'Abd al-Majid said that during his tour he felt great appreciation for Egypt's foreign policy and for boosting peace overtures. He noted that all countries have a desire to cooperate with Egypt in the realm of economics. He stressed Egypt's eagerness to strengthen cooperation in the interest of all parties.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that his talks in Italy dealt with a European role to activate the peace process. He noted Italy's total agreement with Egypt on the need for an active European role in this respect. Responding to a question on whether the return of Abraham Sofaer, U.S. State Department legal adviser, to participate in the Tabah negotiations means that there is a possibility for progress, 'Abd al-Majid said: We are still discussing the Tabah issue.

Economic Cooperation Protocol Signed With Bulgaria

NC231434 Cairo MENA in English 1415 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 23 Jun (MENA) — Egypt and Bulgaria signed a protocol for economic and trade cooperation during the meetings of the joint committee in Sofia from June 16-18. This was stated by 'Abd al-'Aziz Zahawi, undersecretary for planning and international cooperation, who headed the Egyptian side at these meetings. The Bulgarian side stressed during the meetings its government's keenness on strengthening political, economic and commercial relations between the two countries.

Mubarak Meets With NDP Leaders

NC231900 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak met this afternoon with the members of the NDP General Secretariat and with the party's leaders in Cairo Governorate. After the session, Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif noted that President Mubarak had examined the characterstics of the current era and had stressed that despite our economic difficulties, we should try to achieve the objectives of the development plan and secure a better future for our country. Due to our lack of resources, Al-Sharif quoted Mubarak as saying, we must make sacrifices in order to protect our country and the independence of our decisionmaking process.

According to Al-Sharif, Mubarak touched on the need to change the patterns of behavior in our society in line with the requirements of the current era. The president mentioned that family, school, and media all have a role to play in this. The president also discussed the achievements of the 5-year plan in the fields of agriculture, industry, energy, and infrastructure. He highlighted the importance of having Armed Forces capable of defending our national security and dignity.

The president asked the senior NDP officials to work hard for the country, and pointed out that corruption will not be condoned. As Al-Sharif explained, President Mubarak made it clear that democracy is gaining ground in Egypt under the guidance of the Constitution. The president added that he encourages criticism that is constructive and objective.

President Mubarak heard several proposals on ways of increasing public revenue and modernizing education, the housing problem, the role of universities in development, the problem of waste in the economy, and the need to boost exports and output. In addition, President Mubarak commented on Egypt's foreign policy, which he described as inseparable from the domestic scene. Mubarak said that our foreign policy is based on the independence of our decisions, the maintenance of our sovereignty, and the rejection of foreign bases on our soil and of interference from abroad in our internal affairs.

The president spoke of Egypt's relations with the two superpowers and with other countries. He declared that these ties are based on mutual respect, and elaborated on Egypt's relations with the Arab countries. Egypt, he explained, has fraternal relations with Oman, Jordan, Iraq, Sudan, and Somalia. Similarly cordial ties exist with African and nonaligned nations. The president then reviewed the state of affairs in the Arab world, and mentioned the damage done to the economies of certain countries by the high cost of their support for aggression and terrorism.

Saddam Husayn Addresses Officers, Ba'th Officials

JN231853 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Address by President Saddam Husayn at ceremony awarding medals of valor to intelligence chief, field commanders, and Ba'th Party military officials in Baghdad; date not given — recorded]

[Excerpts] I welcome the brave heroes, the comrades, the field commanders. My meeting with you brings to mind all the heroic deeds of the men at the front, from the ordinary soldier to commanders and field commanders.

Why has Iraq stood fast in the face of the backward, suspect, and rancorous onslaught from the east? The answer is that Iraq has fought with all the Iraqi people's honor and patriotism and not just with its Armed Forces.

The enemies are not necessarily those in the trenches from which the guns of the Khomeyniites are being fired. Those who tamper with the people's resources are also enemies. Those who do not assume their duty in the rear lines as they should and do not use the time on their hands will also be serving the enemies.

In the past, we said time will be in Iraq's favor and not the opposite. The enemy also used to say the same thing. However, our assertion was based on scientific factors. You all know how much the enemy had pinned its hopes on the time factor. The enemy used to proceed from a false assumption, that of antagonizing Iraq, its belief that it can twist Iraq's arm and enter Iraqi territory as a usurper.

They used to say the Iraqi economy would be destroyed with time. They based this assumption on their evil alliances with some of this nation's traitors and on the fact our oil production or oil marketing through the Gulf is paralyzed. They forgot a protracted war is always won by men who have faith in their cause and people and who can seek new outlets for their daily activities which can be more effective than the outlets which are closed. They also forgot Iraq's capabilities are increasing and that these capabilities will affect sectors which they failed to affect in the past. They also forgot the Iranian people would inevitably expose their false beliefs and their erroneous course and that the Iranian people would gradually distance themselves from their rulers. They also forgot the Iraqi people's conviction with their course and the soundness of their trend will increase with time.

When the Iranian enemy attacked Al-Faw, we had great capabilities, but now we have greater capabilities. Every day that passes our capabilities will increase. Every day that passes will make you capable of better defending Iraq and attacking the invaders' army wherever it may be, destroying it and inflicting losses on it to pave the way for peace and not for any other purpose. We want a peace based on mutual respect for rights and sovereignty and on mutual respect for stability in our region and for rights of peoples and countries in this region. Every day that passes the crow squatting in Tehran realizes that the question of exporting the revolution is a joke these days, particularly if what is intended is to export the revolution to the revolutionaries who taught them lessons in how to carry out a revoltuion and in how people can free themselves from injustice.

We all know this crow has exploited the efforts of strugglers in the revolution who had greatly contributed to liberating the Iranian people from the Shah's oppression and who had loyally and honorably led the revolution against the Shah. The day will come, God willing, when this crow will reap the results of the evil it sowed. Khomeyni's hostile ambition is not only to destroy Iraq, but also the entire Arab homeland.

Ramadan Speaks on Interest in Increasing Exports

JN231947 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1825 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Jun (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, has stated that Iraq is interested in exporting.

In a statement to INA, Ramadan said that Iraqi exports remain below the desired level in comparison with the expansion that had taken place in the sphere of imports. He added that Iraq had sought to increase its non-oil exports by establishing export-related industries, industries producing manufactured goods, and extraction industries to reduce the dependence on oil revenues.

Taha Yasin Ramadan said that the 1986 export plan seeks to expand and diversify exports of Iraqi goods to traditional markets and to seek new markets abroad. He explained that some customs problems facing exporters on the borders with some neighboring countries will be tackled, the basic transportation rates will be reviewed, effective measures with respect to exported goods will be taken, credit facilities granted by the Iraqi Al-Rafidayn Bank will be expanded, and interest rates on credit will be reduced.

The first deputy prime minister then spoke about measures to invigorate exports, stressing that there is constant coordination between export and production bodies and programming of exports of such strategic goods as sulphur, fertilizers, paraffin wax, and other basic commodities.

Oil Minister Leaves for SFRY OPEC Conference

JN240726 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0630 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 24 Jun (INA) — Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi left for Yugoslavia this morning at the head of a delegation to participate in OPEC's 78th ordinary ministerial conference which will be held in Brioni tomorrow.

In a statement to INA, the oil minister said the conferees will discuss the situation of the world oil market and recent developments in this regard as well as the production level required to achieve a balance between world demand and supply of oil this year.

He added that tomorrow's discussion will be a completion of what was discussed and agreed upon during the organization's previous extraordinary conference.

Paper Comments on Syrian Economic 'Confusion'

JN221015 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0856 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Jun (INA) — The Baghdad newspaper *AL-THAWRAH* has affirmed that the economic crisis in Syria is an inevitable result of the confused economic approach adopted by Hafiz al-Asad and his clique since they came to power.

In an article today, the newspaper says that this confusion has now reached its peak due to the excessive wealth of the ruling clique and the abusing poverty of the people's majority.

The paper adds that the crisis Syria has been experiencing in all fields for more than 16 years leads this Arab country from bad to worse. The paper refers to this regime's oppressive measures in Syria and sabotage in the pan-Arab field. This affirms that the Zionist is the main beneficiary from this regime's staying in power. The paper refers in this regard to the Syrian regime's role in disrupting the Lebanese arena since Lebanon is the weakest link in order to strike then at the Palestinian resistance taking into consideration that it is a vanguard force on the path of liberating Palestine.

The paper concludes: The Syrian regime's achievements on this level are numerous and clear. It is always ready to do what might serve the Zionist entity which is the ultimate beneficiary from the treasonous course of this regime.

Commander Warns Firms, Airlines Dealing With Iran

JN231159 Baghdad INA in English 1130 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, June 23 (INA) — Commander of the Iraqi Air Force and Air Defence said that Iraq's Air Force was fully prepared to chase Iranian troops from confrontation lines up to rear positions.

In an interview with *AL-QADISIYAH* daily of the Iraqi Armed Forces, here today, Air Marshal Hamid Sha'ban said Iraq would be dealing painful, lightning blows to all enterprises inside Iran.

Noting that the Air Force of Iraq would be executing key missions along all operations theaters, Air Marshal Sha'ban said that blows were to be dealt to Iranian targets according to their priority in an attempt to deprive the Iranian enemy of its vital resources.

The commander renewed Iraq's warning to all those cooperating with Iran, whether foreign firms and international airlines or industrial, scientific and technical enterprises, saying that they had only themselves to blame if they were hit by the Iraqi Air Force.

The commander added that Iraqi pilots could not distinguish between targets inside Iran and all enterprises could be potential targets for Iraqi attacks.

Communiques Issued on Combat Operations Against Iran

No 2,267

JN221639 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Communique No 2,267 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 22 June 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With the determination of men who believe in God, who are loyal to their homeland, and who defend their people and the principles of their revolution, the brave soldiers of Iraq continue to heroically resist the remnants of aggressors, inflicting more losses on them with God's help. The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. One of our combat units in the II Army Corps central sector carried out a daring raid on enemy positions on the opposite side. It clashed with the enemy and succeeded in killing five of its men and destroying several infantry positions. The unit returned safely to base.

At 0715 [0315 GMT] today, our units shot down an enemy pilotless plane which the enemy used for its evil purposes. The plane's wreckage was removed to the rear lines.

In other areas in the same sector, our units destroyed one Dimitrov machine gun, one shovel, four infantry positions, and one observation post and set fire to one ammunition dump.

2. Our brave men in the VII Army Corps sector continued their daring operations against enemy units, inflicting more losses on enemy personnel and equipment. They destroyed four gun emplacements and three infantry positions and set fire to several ammunition dumps. Fires were seen blazing on the enemy side.

3. One enemy soldier was killed in the I Army Corps northern sector. Two ammunition dumps and three infantry positions were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

4. One 81-mm mortar was destroyed and its crew killed, and an ammunition dump was set on fire in the V Army Corps northern sector. One vehicle, one infantry position, and one ammunition dump were destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

5. The criminal Khomeyniites, as an expression of their political bankruptcy and military failure on the battlefronts, do not hesitate to give vent to their hatred of our great people by shelling civilian areas.

The forces of tyranny and aggression yesterday shelled three residential areas in the city of Basra with long-range artillery. On this occasion, we affirm that such crimes will not pass without the deterrent severe punishment whose effect is known to those criminals.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 22 June 1986

No 2,268

JN231629 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Communique No 2,268 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 23 Jun 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With determination and an insistence on attaining peace, the Iraqis who have rights, continue to defend Iraq's revolution and territory with righteous sons who have dedicated themselves to protect this proud land. The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Enjoying total superiority in the air, our giant Air Force carries out air raids to dismember the Khomeyniites and to destroy their military hardware, resources, and supplies. The brave eagles of the air carried out 55 combat missions today, destroying several enemy troop concentrations and quantities of enemy weapons, equipment, and military hardware, after which they safely returned to base protected and guided by God.

2. Dealing concentrated blows to areas where the enemy forces are present opposite our units on the VII Army Corps front, our brave fighters destroyed several Khomeyniite positions and inflicted losses among enemy ranks in addition to destroying one vehicle, killing four persons, destroying one 60-mm mortar, whose crew was killed, and also destroying one ammunition dump and one observation post.

3. Our brave fighters in the VI Army Corps northern sector, while carrying out their duties in the no-man's-land, captured the following weapons the enemy had left behind in the recent battles waged by the V Army Corps: two 60-mm mortars, two Kalashnikov rifles, one GC rifle, one RPG-7 launcher, large quantities of military hardware of various types and calibers, and other material.

4. Our loyal soldiers in the II Army Corps central sector, using all types of weapons, dealt fierce blows to enemy areas oposite their positions, destroying one SPG-9 gun, one DShK machine gun, one medium machine gun, one infantry position, one firing position, two observation posts, and one machine gun position, and killing one enemy soldier.

5. The forces of the despotic Iranian rulers shelled the Khanaqin environs and Biyarah with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 23 June 86

French Hostages Reportedly To Be Released By 19 Jul

GF240624 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0612 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 24 Jun (WAM) — The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* has said that the seven French hostages who are still detained in Lebanon will be released before 19 July which is the date set for the renewal of the mandate of UNIFIL forces in southern Lebanon. It said that three hostages will be released next week, followed by the release of two hostages each remaining week. The paper quoted a source which participated in the contacts which took place to resolve the hostage issue as saying that the kidnappers received guarantees that no educational or cultural centers in Beirut will be closed down and that France will effectively participate in UNIFIL and act to implement UN Security Council 425 which provides for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Lebanese territory.

'Black Palm Organization' Threatens Syria

NC231710 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1615 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] In a call to the Voice of Lebanon from Cyprus, an individual claiming to speak for the Black Palm Organization [Munazzamat al-Kaff al-Aswad] threatened to strike at all Syrian institutions, and at every sign of Syria's presence abroad and in Lebanon, with emphasis on West Beirut, if the pressure on the camps from the Syrians, Amal, and the 6th Brigade does not stop. The caller added: God willing, we will try within the next 48 hours to attack these institutions through deeds and blows that will confirm our words.

Al-Jumayyil Speaks on Legitimacy, Palestinians

NC231314 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil has emphasized that the sacrifices of the Lebanese people will not be in vain and must bear fruit because the Lebanese people reject division no matter how enormous the plot is and no matter what forms it takes. He said that the terrorism existing in Lebanon is not Lebanese, and added that it will end when legitimacy is restored to all the Lebanese territory. He further said: I believe that it is in everybody's interest for legitimacy to be restored to all these areas.

The president said this in an interview published in Kuwaiti newspapers today, which he gave before leaving the country. He was speaking to Lebanese journalists working for Kuwaiti papers who visited him in the Al-Salam palace. President al-Jumayyil told them: The president cannot alone decide the fate of the tripartite agreement because this is the responsibility of the Cabinet and the Chamber of Deputies. Both the Cabinet and the Chamber of Deputies refused to discuss the agreement despite the fact that I had asked the Cabinet to meet and officially asked the Chamber of Deputies to study the agreement.

He said: The Lebanese crisis has existed since 1975, if not 1969. The rejection of the tripartite agreement is not the reason for its prolongation. He added: The government statement could have been the starting point for the establishment of a truce that we would have taken advantage of to formulate a historical plan for settlement. However, they did not allow the government statement to go through despite our commitment to it.

President al-Jumayyil declared that the present circumstances in the region and in the nation are propitious for a solution. He asserted that internal reforms cannot be addressed without dealing with the crisis in the south; the problem of the south cannot be addressed without dealing with the issue of the camps. It is true that each one of these is almost a separate issue in itself but it is intertwined with the others.

President al-Jumayyil expressed hopes that his relations with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad would facilitate a breakthrough in Lebanese-Syrian relations in the near future. He stated that Lebanese legitimacy and the Lebanese Government are capable of settling the turmoil existing among certain individuals in Lebanon as a result of Palestinian developments.

President al-Jumayyil then spoke about the existence of an economic operations room to study ways to remedy the deteriorating economic situation. However, he complained that the fait accompli forces had usurped the state forces. He pointed out that when he visited the Gulf states, he discussed their ability to influence the Americans with regard to Israel's obstinacy in the south. He said that his visit was an opportunity to ascertain the unity of Lebanese abroad. He declared that he is in favor of the legitimate forces controlling all the Lebanese territory. He said that a new or old fait accompli outside the framework of the legitimate forces cannot be accepted in Lebanon, and added: We believe that the Cairo agreement has legally and practically collapsed and that there is no way it can be revived. The Lebanese state can in no way countenance the return of any armed person to the Palestinian camps. He expressed the belief that it is in the interest of the Palestinian resistance and the Palestinian people to provide an opportunity for new arrangements in Lebanon. He reiterated that he wants Lebanon to have special relations with Syria and excellent relations with all Arab states.

Birri Says Amal Suffered 800 Dead in Camps Fighting

NC231816 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1615 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Minister Nabih Birri has revealed that the Amal movement lost 800 dead and 1,000 wounded in its battles with the Palestinians. He noted that a regular army cannot afford such sacrifices, and added: The Palestinians dream more of a return to Lebanon than they do about going back to palestine. We say this quite frankly, and there is no difference here between the Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF] and Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat].

Birri was asked: Why has the Amal movement been requested to stand alone against the Palestinians? He replied: It is purely a coincidence that all the Palestinian camps except Al-Barid, Al-Baddawi, and Harat Sidon are located in the Shi'ite area. The next question was: Why has no general national agreement beeen reached on a way of dealing with the camps? He answered: I learned much from the past Ramadan war. I let the Palestinians continue their assault until they reached (Al-'Annan), where they expelled 60,000 people. No one did a thing, and that prompted me to launch a counterattack on the 7th day after having cut off the supply of ammunition to the fighters. Some of the shaykhs who were trying to go me one better stood up and said: What is happening is illogical and unacceptable. Some of them even got up in one of the mosques to state that Nabih Birri had sold us out to the Palestinians.

Birri added: I had seven meetings with President Hafiz al-Asad during my recent trip to Damascus. President Al-Asad and all the Syrian brothers proposed that we solve the problem by sending 2,000 PNSF fighters to strike Yasir 'Arafat's group in Beirut. This is what happened in Tripoli. However, I rejected the proposal, and explained that these fighters would go over to 'Arafat before they reached 'Aramun. There was no agreement on this. This statement by Birri confirms the Voice of Lebanon's earlier reports on his rejection of the Palestinian [word indistinct] which the Syrians proposed.

Amal Leader Criticizes 'Arafat Attempts To Return

NC231700 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Excerpt] During his meeting today with members of Lebanese television's Channel 7 news team, Minister Nabih Birri discussed the situation in and around the Palestinian camps. In response to a question, Minister Birri declared: We did not plan this situation, and I did not sit down with President al-Asad to create it, as some have said. We are paying the price of geopolitics. Regrettably, the Palestinians entertain ideas of a return to Lebanon instead of Palestine. Continuing, Minister Birri noted that 'Arafat is currently trying to come back [to Beirut] through Syria, and, therefore, is applying pressure so that Damascus will welcome him. President al-Jumayyil would also like to return to Syria, but he is exploiting conditions in Lebanon to achieve his objective. Thus, the two sides cooperate and have common interests.

Birri Says 12th Brigade Refuses Security Duty

NC231745 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1615 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Will the zero hour for implementing the security measures in West Beirut be fixed at the meeting which the ministerial committee will hold at Government House tomorrow? Minister Nabih Birri declared today that the zero hour for putting the security plan into effect will be determined during tomorrow's meeting. He said: I wish to stress that the situation will be seriously dealt with this time, at least by the Amal movement. He added: I told brother Walid Junblatt that even if he maintains a presence in Beirut through party offices, I am not prepared to keep the Amal movement's offices open in all parts of Beirut. I want to put an end to this issue.

Birri was asked: Are there any promises or guarantees that the Army will be effective in deterring violations? He answered: I am very doubtful about this because there is no one who is prepared to shoulder the responsibility. I suggested that the 1,600 strong 12th Brigade be deployed in Beirut because two thirds of the brigade's members come from the Sunnite community and the remaining one third is from the Shi'ite and Druze communities. Moreover, its commander is a Sunnite. This would give the security force in West Beirut a national character and dispel the specter of confessionalism. However, to our surprise, those in charge of this brigade and others do not want to take on the responsibility in Beirut.

Israelis Dismantle Equipment in 'Security Zone'

NC231938 Paris AFP in English 1928 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Hasbayya, Lebanon, June 23 (AFP) — Israeli soldiers began dismantling military installations on the northernmost part of what Israel calls its "security zone" in southern Lebanon, signalling a possible withdrawal of Israeli troops from the buffer area, correspondents here said. Soldiers were seen taking down control towers at 'Ayn al-Tin 87 kilometers (55 miles) southeast of Beirut in the Al-Biqa' Valley, and one kilometer (0.6 miles) north of here. They dynamited other military installations, correspondents said.

Residents here reported truckloads of dismantled Israeli military material then heading for Marj 'Uyun, some 22 kms (seven m.) west of here. Marj 'Uyun is closer to Israel, just seven kms. (five m.) north of the Galilee panhandle, the strip of Israeli territory that juts into southern Lebanon. Israel created, arms and finances the South Lebanese Army to help Israeli troops police the area, which it has controlled since 1983.

Unofficial sources in the area said the withdrawal would cover villages near Hasbayya as well a sector to the east where the Norwegian contingent of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) is currently deployed. The Norwegian soldiers have been contacting local leaders in the area asking about how they suggest the region be managed if the Israeli troops withdrew, the correspondents said. The last Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon occured in western Al-Biqa' valley on April 25, 1985.

Organization Claims 'Execution' of 'Mosad Agent'

NC231630 Beirut Voice of National Resistance
in Arabic 1430 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] The National Dignity Organization [Munazzamat al-Karamah al-Wataniyah] has announced that it carried out the death sentence on an agent called Yusuf Humaydi al-'Ali Abu Kamil. The organization, which distributed a statement to this effect in the South today, said that the agent had been shot dead.

In its statement, the organization said that traitor Abu Kamil, a Zionist and an agent of Mossad, had been executed. The traitor, notorious for his loyalty to the enemy, had caused trouble to the inhabitants of Shabriha because of his close connections with the Israeli military governor of Sidon during the invasion. After the withdrawal, his links with the enemy continued through his son, a traitor who is an officer of agent Lahd. Yusuf Abu Kamil continued to live in the liberated parts of the south thanks to the help he was receiving from certain quarters. The statement concludes with the pledge: We will keep on the heels of the traitors and agents and will purge the people's ranks of their like.

Labor Federation Calls for General Strike, Sit-Ins

NC231834 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The General Labor Federation [GLF] has designated July as the month of popular struggle to save Lebanon from war and starvation. It has appealed to the working class, trade unions, and all other public and private sector unions and organizations, as well as women's, student, and popular groups, to declare a general strike in all Lebanese sectors and areas on Thursday 3 July. The GLF also called on them to stage mass sit-ins in all utilities, including government departments, on Thursday 10 July and organize popular marches on Thursday 17 July.

The GLF reaffirmed its stand on the need to restore the unity of the land and institutions and impose Lebanese sovereignty on all Lebanese territory. It also reiterated its belief that a final end should be put to the war on the basis of national reconciliation and a political solution. This should be achieved by the declaration of a military truce, the abolition of the contact lines, the immediate opening of all crossing points, and the rejection of the policy of starvation pursued by officials and monopolies. It also denounced speculation by banks and financial mafias, which has destroyed the purchasing power of the Lebanese pound and caused the drop in its value.

Junblatt Reelected to Socialist International Post

NC231713 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Excerpt] In Lima, Peru, the 17th Socialist International Congress has reelected Walid Junblatt as vice president. The Progressive Socialist Party was represented at the congress by party central committee member Duraydiyah.

Officials Decry Bombing at Radio Building

NC231109 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] The Lebanese radio was the target of intruders today when it was subjected to an explosion that only caused material damage.

At 1152, a dynamite stick planted between the building's electric elevator and the lavatory went off, destroying the lavatory and causing a slight head wound to the owner of the cafeteria, Iliyas Mar'i.

Dr Ayyub Humayyid, director general of the Ministry of Information, inspected the scene of the incident to assess the damage. They condemned acts of violence, particularly those that lie in wait in order to harm the public and employees who are doing their jobs for the state and the public. Information Minister Joseph Skaff also condemned the incident.

Al-Murabitun Claims Responsibility

NC231145 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] The Al-Imam al-Uza'i unit, Dhu al-Fiqar group, of the Al-Murabitun forces has claimed responsibility for the explosion that took place in the Lebanese radio station.

New Pro-Hubayqah Radio in Final Stages

NC240644 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 0500 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Final preparations are under way for the 9 May Movement Radio [Idha'at Harakat Tis'ah 'Ayyar], a mouthpiece for Elie Hubayqah, to begin broadcasting, now that the transmitter power has been boosted to reach more areas. It has been reported that supporters of Elie Hubayqah, chairman [as heard] of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, have been recently leaving the eastern areas for Zahlah, where hotels and houses owned by his partisans are packed with pro-Hubayqah Lebanese Forces youths. Special barracks in Zahlah are being built to house the youths from the eastern areas.

'Ferocious' Fighting Reported Near Kuwaiti Embassy

NC221506 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1445 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Ferocious fighting in which artillery has been used continues to rage in the Shatila camp, where Palestinian gunmen are trying to infiltrate Amal positions on a number of combat lines. Clashes are also taking place around the Kuwaiti Embassy building and in Hayy Farhat. Sporadic fighting is still going on around the Burj al-Barajinah camp, and heavy sniper fire dominates the combat lines in Sabra.

Camps Committee Agrees on Cease-Fire Measures

NC231346 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Statement by the Fifth Section of the Amal movement's Military Council on 23 June]

[Text] The camps joint coordination committee held a meeting at 0800 today to follow up the implementation of the cease-fire agreement in and around the camps, and to agree on observation points. Abu 'Adnan, Abu Mahir al-Yamani, Fadl Shurur, and Abu Khalid al-Shamal attended the meeting on behalf of the Palestinian National Salvation Front. Also present were Colonel Daghistani and Lieutenant Colonel Ahmad Hallum on behalf of the Syrian observers. Haytham Jum'ah, Abu Husayn Baddah, and Husayn 'Izz al-Din represented the Amal movement, and the officials in charge of all the combat lines in Burj al-Barajinah were also at the meeting.

The conferees agreed on the following disengagement points:

Al-Mahnuq, Al-'Amiliyah, the Al-'Amiliyah building, the Shalhub coffee shop, Jawad Zayn al-Din, the Hayluth building, Tabariyah, Al-Ta'winiyah, and Al-Siba'i. The disengagement force will be under the command of Captain Walid Sukkariyah of the 6th Brigade. It was also decided that all gunmen in the areas where the clashes have been taking place will be withdrawn and handed over to the disengagement forces. The coordination committee will resume its meetings at 1700 today to determine the other disengagement points in Shatila camp.

New Jordanian Ambassador Presents Credentials

JN231906 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' today received Jordanian Ambassador 'Ali Khurays and a copy of his credentials as Jordanian ambassador to Syria.

Jordanian Agriculture Official Arrives for Talks

JN231601 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1520 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Dar'a, southern Syria, 23 Jun (SANA) — Dr Salim al-Lawzi, under secretary of the Jordanian Ministry of Agriculture, arrived here today at the head of a trade delegation. In a statement upon his arrival, Dr al-Lawzi said the aim of his visit was to discuss fruit and vegetable trade between the two fraternal countries and to reach agreement on timetables for quantities to be imported and exported. The quantities were decided upon during meetings of the Jordanian company [as received] and the Syrian fruit and vegetables company.

Latvian Communist Party Delegation Arrives

JN231630 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1530 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus, 23 Jun (SANA) — The CPSU's get-acquainted and organizational delegation led by Comrade Valentin Dmitriyev, candidate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia and second secretary of the Communist Party of Latvia [first title as received], arrived here this afternoon on an official visit to Syria. The 1-week visit comes at the invitation of the Ba'th Party's National Command.

Al-Kasm Inaugurates Soviet-Aided Dam Project

JN211411 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Al-Raqqah — Under the patronage of President Hafiz al-Asad and amid a wide official and popular celebration, the inauguration of changing the Euphrates River's course and diverting the river through the Ba'th Dam took place this morning.

Deputizing for President Hafiz al-Asad in this celebration was Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm in the presence of a number of comrade members of the Regional Command, ministers, comrade secretaries of Ba'th Party branches, governors from a number of Syrian provinces, the USSR ambassador in Damascus, the USSR Embassy staff, directors of businesses and companies operating in the Euphrates basin, representatives of popular organizations, and large crowds of citizens.

Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm spoke during this celebration and said: Syria has a great cause, which is the issue of a people who want to live and who believe there is no way out of the dangers of this phase unless they proceed on the path they have drawn up themselves and unless they achieve the goal they have willingly chosen. The leader of this people, Hafiz al-Asad, has announced that Syria cannot accept but be the proudest and strongest one and that there is no will in this region above Syria's will.

The president's representative added: Today there is in Syria a movement which does not stop and projects which do not stop. These projects, he said, translate the Ba'th Party's developmental slogan into action, fulfilling promises, and make national production — both quantitatively and qualitatively — a path that leads to an increase in national income, that makes political stability a pillar for economic and social change, and that makes the Arab individual in Syria the basis for changes and a prime target of these changes.

The president's representative addressed the brother builders and producers. He said: With these strong arms we today raise the people's challenging fist in the face of all enemies. From now on, he said, this people will not accept wrong-doers, the negligent, the corrupt, and parasites who are only interested in exploitation, sabotage, deception, and spreading of rumors based on U.S.-Western claims which denounce Syria and its stance and work for Syria's submission and capitulation to U.S.-Zionist-reactionary schemes.

Al-Kasm said: While conveying to you the greetings of Syria's leader and maker of its victories, President Hafiz al-Asad, and also while conveying to you his love and appreciation for production, producers, innovators, and achievers, I also convey to you his directive granting a month's salary to all those who have worked on this great project as a reward for their sincere, good efforts to achieve this great work. Thanks to the leader for his offering and thank you for what you have achieved and constructed.

Al-Kasm also praised the efforts of the Soviet experts who contributed to achieving this great accomplishment. He hailed the spirit of true cooperation between Syria and the USSR, which has strongly stood with us against our enemies.

Al-Ahmar Receives Polish Party Official

JN221206 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Ba'th Party, this morning received (Inji Ryski), secretary of the Polish Democratic Party's Central Committee, currently visiting the country. The talks revolved around the role of the Ba'th Party and the Progressive National Front in Syria, and the Democratic Party and National Front in Poland, as well as ways of promoting and developing cooperation between the two parties. (Ryski) praised Syria's stands and role in confronting the imperialist and Zionist onslaught whose evils are not confined to the Arab region but extend to infringe the security and interests of nations and countries and even threaten world peace. He also affirmed his country's support for Arab rights and struggle to regain their usurped land and legitimate rights. He also praised Syria's achievements under the Ba'th Party led by its Secretary General Hafiz al-Asad.

During the meeting, Comrade Al-Ahmar touched on the most prominent events and developments in the region and Syria's steadfast stand in the face of the policy of aggression, hegemony, and expansion which has been adopted by the U.S. Administration and the Zionist enemy.

Commentary Attacks 'Arafat's Role in Lebanon

JN231400 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The situation in West Beirut is of special interest to Arab political quarters and other quarters which are concerned with Lebanese affairs and the Palestinian revolution. The moves by some parties, considered as part of the Palestinian revolution, within the framework of what is currently taking place in West Beirut raises many legitimate questions about the role of these parties in respect to what is taking place in Beirut, their role in the region, and the concordance of this role with what the Zionist and imperialist enemy is concocting for Lebanon and the Palestinian cause.

If we refer to the statements made by those who left Beirut in agreement with the United States and within a specific framework Washington worked out for a settlement under the canopy of the fait accompli the Israeli occupation of Lebanon had brought about, we must certainly pause at some points which are sensitive and have many meanings. The 'Arafat group, which has restricted its struggle to press, radio, and television statements, insists in its many press statements on reaffirming several stands, chief of which is the insistence on returning to Lebanon, the announcement of smuggling various types of weapons to the camps, the announcement that Palestinian fighters whom 'Arafat evacuated from Lebanon in agreement with Philip Habib have returned to Lebanon, the insistence on returning the pre-1982 state of affairs with all its dangers to Lebanon's interests and to the Palestinian cause this entails, the stress put on attacking Syria and the Lebanese nationalist forces, and their contribution to the suspect efforts seeking to obstruct a Lebanese national accord.

This move by the group which left Beirut in agreement with the United States can neither be dissociated from the state of affairs in the region and the conflict is raging in it nor from the state of affairs the enemies of the national solution established in Lebanon with the encouragement of the United States. We must give special attention to the question being posed in the Lebanese arena: Will those who left Beirut in accordance with a U.S. decision return to it in accordance with a U.S. scheme?

There is no doubt the real interests of the Lebanese and Palestinian people meet at one point and that the enemy is the same and cooperation againsnt this enemy constitutes the basis on which relations between the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese nationalist forces could be built. The joint interests of Lebanese and Palestinians also merge with pan-Arab interests.

That's why the insistence on fabricating a dispute between the Palestinians and the Lebanese nationalist forces which confront the Israeli occupation, carry arms against this occupation and its agents, and confront schemes seeking to make of Lebanon an extension of Israel's security is an insistence revealing the real intentions behind claims of earnestly seeking to protect the security of the camps, which no one threatens unless they are used against the Lebanese and the real interests of the Palestinian Arab people.

Those who fled southern Lebanon on the first day of the Israeli invasion and left Beirut in accordance with a U.S. agreement will not be able to exploit the name of Palestine, the Palestinian resistance, and the camps to reestablish the pre-1982 state of affairs. They also will not be able to implement the schemes of their new allies, the enemies of the national solution and national accord in Lebanon. The fraternal alliance between Lebanese and Palestinians, the common interests existing between them, the refusal to return to the pre-1982 state of affairs, and support for a national solution and national accord are the only guarantees for all the parties.

AL-BA'TH Views Abu Ghazalah's U.S. Visit

PM231454 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 15 Jun 86 p 9

[George 'Ayn Malak article: "Cairo-Washington Line Open: What Are They Plotting?]

[Excerpts] Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah [Egyptian deputy prime minister and defense minister] is on a 10-day visit to Washington that began Thursday. At the end of the visit a new era in U.S. relations with one of the men in the Egyptian regime who is linked to the United States and on whom Washington pins great "hopes" will begin.

Apparently Marshal Abu Ghazalah is not satisfied with his military role, since for quite some time he has been engaged in distinctive political and security activities, encouraged by his ever-expanding relations with the United States. Since the U.S. forces hijacked the Egyptian plane carrying some of those who were involved in the *Achille Lauro* incident and since the Egyptian commando forces stormed the hijacked Egyptian plane in Malta, which ended with the pointless death of 50 civilians, it has become clear to Egyptian affairs analysts that Abu Ghazalah is looking for personal glory at the instigation and with the guidance of U.S. intelligence. The U.S. press talk last week about him and the reference to his "distinctive" role in those two incidents seems to have been an attempt to emphasize that the marshal is America's promising man and does not conceal his views and his orientation.

Abu Ghazalah will meet with many people in Washington, including, of course, Vice President George Bush, Defense Secretary Weinberger, and, finally, Secretary of State George Shultz, with whom he will discuss military and security matters. On the other hand, his meeting with CIA Director William Casey is a matter of course, since the latter will find himself in a comfortable position dealing with one of the Egyptians who cooperates most with him in managing the common ties and discussing the situation and future possibilities, especially as the CIA representative in Cairo is weekly "honored" with a meeting with Abu Ghazalah, which can be increased to two meetings when necessary.

Although the contacts which officials of the Egyptian regime hold with Americans in Egypt may not lead to "useful" results, President Mubarak's government is pinning great hopes on Abu Ghazalah's visit, as well as on the visit to Washington of Minister of Planning and International Cooperation Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, which will take place at the same time. Egypt under Mubarak and under Al-Sadat has offered everything to the U.S. plans and policies, politically, in the security sphere, and even strategically; it has placed all Egypt's potential at the service of the U.S. goals. But, on the other hand, the U.S. response has not been up to snuff.

Washington now wants more and insists on it. For example, it wants Egypt to offer additional military facilities and effective participation in U.S. military activities concerned with the area as well as in future military operations and maneuvers. It also desires the achievement of greater political-security discipline on the part of Egypt in the interests of Reagan's plan to counter Egyptian nationalist activities in particular and Arab activities in general on the pretext of "combating terrorism." Also Washington insists on its recent demand regarding operational coordination, which is supposed to take place among all those who deal with it in the region, including direct and indirect coordination between the Egyptian regime and Israel. It believes that further political and economic pressure on Egypt's Mubarak is bound to achieve this.

Therefore, the escalation of the economic crisis and the poor living conditions, as well as the fact that the Egyptian economy is facing some of its most difficult conditions, seems to be part of an American plan to apply greater pressure and to give an opportunity to the so-called "businessmen's club," which is a suspect and illegal body of 180 men, to be able to bring more pressure to bear on the government in order to hitch the Egyptian economy to the bandwagon of the U.S. economy, on the one hand, and strike a strong and maybe final blow to the public sector in Egypt on the other.

AL-THAWRAH Critical of Campaign Against Economy

JN221007 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0810 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus, 22 Jun (SANA) — In its editorial today, *AL-THAWRAH* says that the strength and impregnability of our internal front represent some of the strategic pillars that enable our country to stand fast before imperialist and Zionist conspiracies. The paper affirms that no one is above accountability and there are no exceptions in combating the dangerous phenomenon of parasites. This accountability will undoubtedly reach those who are peddling the imperialist psychological war inside Syria because accountability is a national decision supported by our people and affirmed by the leader of our march. The paper affirms that combating mistakes and taking people to task for dereliction of their duty and mistrust are vital to our development and struggle and reinforce the people's confidence in themselves and the homeland and prompt them to give and produce more and strengthen their national enthusiasm.

The paper says that imperialism and Zionism have not laid down arms in their onslaught against Syria. They merely resumed their activities by organizing an indiscriminate psychological war which concentrated on exaggerating some of our economic difficulties with the aim of undermining people's confidence in the soundness of our political and economic course. The organizers of this war recruited a fifth column made up of parasites, the weak-spirited and weak-willed, those who are impotent at their work, those who lack ethics, those who stand to lose from the course of progress and socialism, and others who are narrow-minded and have selfish interests. The paper concludes: The elements of this fifth column who sold themselves to the enemies of this homeland should realize they are undesirable and outcasts who deserve to be cursed by history and the people.

Disagreement With Australia Over Coal Contract

TA240838 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 24 Jun 86 p 1

[Report by Bernard Josephs]

[Excerpt] A big row between Israel and Australia was brewing last night over Israel's cancellation of a long-term contract for Australian coal.

A senior Australian Embassy official described the abrogation of the major trade deal as "the most serious disagreement of its kind" to have blown up between Jerusalem and Canberra. He warned that it could have political implications.

The row centres on the Energy Ministry's decision to terminate a $20 million-a-year contract for the supply of Australian coal to the Hadera power station. The ministry said last night that it intended to burn more oil at the plant.

Australian Ambassador Robert Merrillees, who is to discuss the matter today with Energy Ministry Moshe Shahal, said his country was "shocked and amazed" by the decision.

"It wipes out two-thirds of our exports to Israel," he added.

Merrillees said no notice had been given that the contract would be terminated. "The first we knew about it was a telephone call that our commercial counsellor, Bruce Lindenmayer, received from the Energy Ministry.

"Since then we've had nothing in writing, although we know the directives to halt the purchase of our coal have been issued. The whole thing is strange and upsetting."

Merrillees indicated that, though short-term trade was unlikely to be affected by the issue, long-term business could be damaged. "We are a long way from this at the moment, but we may have to reconsider Israel's status as a developing nation whose goods are given favourable treatment in Australia," he said.

Interim Assessment of Security Zone Detailed

TA240827 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 24 Jun 86 p 7

[Article by Avi Bnayahu: "Behind Us or North of Us?"]

[Text] This month marks the first anniversary of the withdrawal of most of the IDF troops from southern Lebanon. The national unity government determined a new concept for the defense of northern Israel, based on several principles, and withdrew the forces back to the international border (the purple line).

One may make an interim assessment of the security zone at the end of this year.

It transpires that in the course of the past year, 1,165 hostile incidents were recorded in the security zone and on the Israeli-Lebanese border, of which 1,009 incidents were directed against army of southern Lebanon [ASL] forces deployed in the security zone and the remaining 156 against the IDF and the northern settlements. During this period, 6 IDF soldiers were killed in Lebanon, 2 were kidnapped by the Hizballah organization, and 29 were wounded. There were also 572 incidents in which katyushas and mortar shells were fired from the security zone or north of it at ASL and IDF troops in the security zone and at our settlements in the north. Only 46 katyushas landed on Israeli territory, wounding 10 Galilee Panhandle residents.

During the past year casualty toll in Antoine Lahd's army totaled 27 killed and 102 wounded.

Since the IDF withdrew from Lebanon there were also 40 encounters between IDF and ASL forces on the one hand, and terrorist squads on the other: 90 terrorists were killed and 3 squads managed to traverse the security zone and were caught along the border fence, very near the settlements in which they wanted to perpetrate terrorist acts for bargaining purposes.

During this period there were also 11 cases of booby-trapped cars and even a booby-trapped donkey. All these exploded within the security zone, causing the deaths of 17 Lebanese residents and 4 ASL soldiers.

When one compares the figures of Israeli casualties as a result of Lebanese terror this year to those registered prior to the Lebanese war, the situation this past year seems relatively good. Between June 1981 and May 1982 the toll for Israel on the Lebanese border was 15 dead and 132 wounded (including soldiers and civilians); between Jun 1980 and May 1981 — 11 dead and 114 wounded; between June 1979 and May 1980 — 19 dead and 163 wounded; this past year — 6 dead and 39 wounded.

In summing up the past year it is almost worthwhile to examine the Syrian involvement in this complicated country. As may be recalled, a year ago the Israeli Government publicly announced that its Air Force will maintain freedom of flight in Lebanese skies in order to follow up developments and gather intelligence information. Security sources defined this as a "red line" for Israel. And, lo and behold, the Syrian stationed surface-to-air missile batteries north of the Lebanese Al-Biqa' and denied the Air Force freedom of flight in this area. The first "red line" fell. The Syrians have already seized most of the area evacuated by the IDF in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' region and have built dugouts and fortifications. In addition, a Syrian commando company entered the village of Mashgharah and is still staying in the area. The Syrians, it seems, ignore the "red lines" defined by the Israeli Government and the status quo achieved in this region. They enjoy playing on the fields of Israel's "grey area," maneuvering between nervousness and the adoption of a limited military move, and knowing full well that Israel will refrain from such a move to the extent possible.

Chief of Staff Moshe Levi and former Commander of the Northern Command Ori Or have lately said that the IDF will remain in Lebanon in its present format and with the same lines of support and training for the ASL as long as necessary. This chief of staff was quoted as saying that "whoever thinks Lebanon is behind us is mistaken. Lebanon is still north of us."

Two UNIFIL Soldiers Injured in S. Lebanon

TA240615 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Two UNIFIL soldiers from the Netherlands contingent were injured when their vehicle hit a mine near the town of Bint Jubayl in the security zone in southern Lebanon. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports that in another incident in this area, a roadside charge was activated against an army of southern Lebanon force, causing extensive damage to a water tanker traveling with the force. Last night there was a shooting battle in the Kafr Falus area between ASL soldiers and terrorists, but there were no casualties.

Reportage on Shamir's Visit to France

For reportage on the visit by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir to France, including his meeting with Jacques Chirac, French prime minister, see the France section of the 23 June Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

International Labor Conference Condemns Apartheid

AB201750 Dakar PANA in English 1534 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Dakar, 20 June (PANA) — The International Labour Conference currently holding its 72nd session here has called on all governments, employers and workers organisations to sustain and strengthen their pressure to bring about total economic social and cultural isolation of South Africa and eventual abolition of apartheid.

An ILO press release to PANA today said the conference is attended by nearly 2,000 government, worker and employer delegates from 137 member-states of the ILO, delegates reviewed the action taken by the ILO, over the years, in combatting apartheid and spelt out specific measures to be taken by the three groups to force South Africa to abandon its apartheid policy.

Governments should, the conference recommendation said, adopt legislation prohibiting trade with South Africa, prevent investments in so-called bantustans or homelands, ban scientific, educational, sporting or cultural exchange. Other measures should be the enforcement of stringent disinvestment measures and the prevention of any new investments, including the withdrawal of public funds from banks maintaining commercial relations with Pretoria. An oil and arms embargo to [words indistinct] South African subsidiaries of transnational corporations, should also be extended.

The employers were urged to halt all bank loans or rescheduling of loans to South Africa, remove their investments from South Africa as well as the bantustans and to refuse to cooperate with South African authorities in the implementation of apartheid legislation.

The trade unions, the conference recommendation said, should step up mobilisation of workers in bringing pressure on governments to enforce comprehensive sanctions against South Africa, organise consumer boycotts, industrial action, boycotts of consumer products aimed at companies (?investing) in bantustans and promote arms and oil embargoes through close monitoring of such embargoes.

The ILO should, for its part, intensify widest possible [passage indistinct] corporations with investments in South Africa with particular reference to extent of such investments, profits and the social and economic conditions [words indistinct] employees, the recommendation said [word indistinct] conference recommendations, finalised after several days of discussions in a tripartite committee, was approved by the plenary session last night. Most speakers who participated [illegible] the debate yesterday stressed the urgent need for concerted global action, against South Africa to persuade the Pretoria regim to abolish apartheid.

OAU Ministers Meet To Discuss Monetary Fund

AB181519 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The conference of OAU finance ministers and the UN Economic Commission for Africa on the creation of an African monetary fund opened this morning in Libreville, Gabon. The meeting, which was opened by Gabonese Prime Minister Leon Mebiame, and which is taking place 2 days after that of experts on the issue, will also offer the African authorities the opportunity to reflect on the thorny problem of the continent's debt, and to draw lessons from the recent UN special session on Africa.

Oumarou on Fund

AB201836 Libreville Africa No.1 in French 1230 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Libreville has been the venue since Wednesday of the conference of ministers of finance, governors of central banks of member-countries of the OAU and the UN Economic Commission for Africa. The major topic of deliberations are issues concerning the creation of an African monetary fund. OAU, Secretary General Ide Oumarou, who is taking part in the deliberations, tells us why the need for an African monetary fund:

[Begin recording] [Oumarou] The creation of an African monetary fund is quite logical. Since 1980, Africa has decided to put some order in its affairs in order to promote a genuinely African economic development. We have already established several institutions, notably to promote trade among African states; to promote industrial development between African states. And in these two sectors, in order to have a more fluid movement of goods on the African Continent, it is necessary to establish an African monetary fund, because it is a monetary and financial instrument which should help promote the two sectors I have just mentioned; and yet it is precisely in these two sectors that we have noted a lot of discrepancies between African states. We must promote trade in Africa; we must make investments in the field of industry in Africa. To acheive this, we must take the necessary financial measures in order to standardize African currencies and Africa's efforts at dealing with the rest of the world. In fact, it is all these factors that brought African leaders to think about the need to create an African monetary fund aimed at facilitating financial and monetary exchanges between African states, to improve trade between African states and eventually to help African states as far as discrepancies in their balance of payments are concerned.

[Mbouba] Mr Secretary General, you have stated that the OAU has set up institutions to promote trade and industries between states. One of the roles that the African monetary fund has to play — if ever it is set up — is to give member-states some sort of support in their balance of payments and to facilitate moentary adjustments. Yet we notice that there are no free trade areas at the continental level, or a large customs union, and even less, goods do not move freely from one state to another. So Mr Secretary General, how do you see the chances of success of this African monetary fund?

[Oumarou] Well, I think we must put things in the right perspective. The fund we are talking about is not going to be created tomorrow. I have told you that we have already established a certain number of institutions which will play a supporting role to that fund. Several attempts are being made on the continent, concentrically to ensure the total integration of African economies; and at the regional and subregional levels, precisely what we are trying to do is to encourage states to organize themselves in such a way that they supplement each other's efforts and that regional and subregional realities are taken into consideration in arriving at such an integration of African states. Therefore, the fund that will be created will be an instrument or the cement that will come to crown the various actions that would have been undertaken on the continent. It is not just an isolated effort; other actions are being pursued elsewhere so that the various sectors where the fund has to intervene will have a complete and rapid harmonization on the continent. We must not isolate things; it is a continuous chain, and the fund is only alink in this chain of integration at the continental level.

[Mbouba] Mr Secretary General, concerning the UN special session on Africa's economic situation, opinions are divided on its outcome — some describe it as a failure, others say it was a success. So in concrete terms, what did the African states get from Western financial backers?

[Oumarou] If you followed the speech that I made at the opening of the conference which brought me here, I said that we must consider the outcome of this special session from two angles. Africa went to the United Nations to meet the rest of the world and ask them to participate in the efforts of redress of the African Continent considering the seriousness of the crisis facing us, and the limited resources we have. We also made proposals to identify priority areas where help is most needed so that the African economy can be revived. On all these points we can say that the international community agreed with us, that the situation is criticial, and that Africans alone cannot cope with the crisis, and that the rest of the world should participate in the revival of the African economy. On this point there is no problem, because even those who did not announce any commitment — and they are in the majority — as far as their contribution for the redress of the African economy is concerned, undertook to intervene in various sectors on the side of Africans to promote these sectors.

Where some people talk of failure is that we indicated some figures in the proposals we submitted to the special session. We said that we need $126 billion in the 5 years to come, and that we only have $82 billion so the international community should help us with $46 billion. The session ended without any announcement of specific figures being made. And that is why the public opinion think the session was a failure. But in our opinion, it was not a failure, because through the monitoring mechanism that we have set up within each state, we will know what will be acheived with the various partners within the 5-year period. [end recording]

Conference Concludes

AB222054 Dakar PANA in French 1409 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Libreville, 22 Jun (AGP-GAB/PANA) — The conference of African finance ministers and governors of central banks, charged with examining the advisability of establishing an African monetary fund (FMA), ended on Saturday afternoon in Libreville.

According to the communique issued at the end of the deliberations, the finance ministers deemed it useful to continue with their meetings in order "to set up a viable and efficient institution with solid bases thus contributing to the economic and financial integration of Africa." To this effect, an ad hoc ministerial committee called the "Libreville committee" made up of representatives from the five African subregions, has been set up. Its task will be to finalize the necessary texts for the operation of the FMA.

The communique likewise stressed that, on the problem of Africa's indebtedness, the conference encouraged the OAU and the ECA [Economic Commission for Africa] to pursue their efforts with a view to holding an international conference on the issue.

In his closing speech, Mr Leon Mebiame, the Gabonese prime minister, stated that the creation of a monetary fund in Africa is a long and exacting task as important as the creation of the OAU. The Libreville meeting is only the cornerstone of this grandiose enterprise," [quotation marks as received] he said.

Granting audience on Friday evening to about 15 ministers who participated in the conference, President Omar Bongo himself admitted that an African monetary fund cannot be created after just two or three meetings and that the issue must be examined in details. The Gabonese head of state stressed, on this occasion, that the financial and economic problems facing African countries cannot permit them to find the $2 billion necessary for the establishment of the FMA even with external aid. "Logic will have it that we give the best of ourselves so that others come to join us," he said, stressing that the Libreville meeting is a prelude to future summits and that one should not think of failure. The selfishness of the superpowers should teach us to be prudent and rely on ourselves," he added, pointing out that Africa, in default of producing dollar notes, is a continent that is very rich in natural resources of the soil and sub-soil."

The ministerial conference indicated that the fund could be (?operational) in 1988. In this respect, $2 billion might be necessary for its operation and out of this amount $750 million will be released during the first 5 years. African countries will contribute $500 million themselves while $250 million will come from subscribers outside the continent. Sources close to the conference said that right from the start of its operations, the fund will give priority to supporting the balances of payment and financing of inter-African exchanges during the first 5 years of its existence. The fund will have a board of governors, an administrative council, a general headquarters and a secretariat.

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Chairs Political Bureau Session 23 Jun

LD231936 Algiers APS in Arabic 1700 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Algiers, 23 Jun (APS) — The FLN Political Bureau today — Monday — met under the chairmanship of President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the party.

The bureau studied the measures adopted by party and state structures to implement the instructions and comments of the president concerning individual and collective efforts to be made firm which remain the main conditions of safeguarding independence and spreading its achievements. It studied the circumstances for the preparations for the 16th session of the party's Central Committee, due to begin on 30 June 1986. The bureau also heard reports on many regional and international issues including an evaluation of the current situation in the Greater Arab Maghreb and the developments in Algeria's relations with neighbouring countries in particular.

In addition the bureau studied the developments in the Western Sahara conflict, especially those connected with the good-offices efforts made simultaneously by the current chairman of the OAU and the UN secretary general with the aim of securing a peaceful settlement between brothers through negotiations in accordance with the internationally reached peace plan. While reaffirming its encouragement for the peace mission and saluting the readiness demonstrated towards it by Polisario, the Political Bureau urges the Moroccan kingdom again to show the same readiness so that useless bloodshed would be stopped finally and harmony and concord would prevail between the brotherly Moroccan and Saharan peoples.

Army Chief of Staff Returns From Moscow Visit

LD232242 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Major General Mostefa Benloucif, National People's Army chief of staff, has left Moscow for Algiers at the end of an official visit to the Soviet Union. Before leaving Moscow Major General Benloucif had talks with Marshal Sokolov. He also had a second round of talks with Marshal Akhromeyev, the general chief of staff of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Holding further discussions on Algerian-Soviet relations, Mr Djamel Houhou [minister of public health] is in Moscow at the head of a delegation, on the invitation of his Soviet counterpart, Mr Burenkov.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Mufti of Russia, Siberia

LD231846 Tripoli JANA in English 1745 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 17, June 23, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Today the leader of the revolution received Talgat Tadjutdin, the mufti of Russia and Siberia, and his accompanying delegation.

Romanian Foreign Trade Minister Arrives in Tripoli

LD221412 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Vasile Pungan, Romania's minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, along with his accompanying delegation arrived in Tripoli on a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah. The visit is within the framework of friendship and cooperation that exists between the two friendly countries.

Received by Planning Official

LD231655 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1150 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli 23/6/86-JANA — Brother secretary of the General People's Committee for Planning this morning received Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and the delegation accompanying him that is now on a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah. Areas of joint cooperation between the two friendly countries as well as means of strengthening and developing this cooperation in various spheres were discussed at the meeting.

Popular Revolution Urged Against Jordanian Regime

LD231441 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Arab masses in Jordan: From here, the bastion of Arab revolution, from the voice of the revolutionary committees, the voice of the greater Arab homeland, we appeal to you and invite you to struggle and to stage a revolution against the lackey regime — the rotten monarchical regime in Jordan. Free brothers; the monarchical regime is a lackey regime. It is a reactionary and traitorous regime. Free brothers; Arab workers in Jordan; students, peasants, soldiers, and Arab masses in general in Jordan; we are now calling on you to strike at this rotten regime. Free brothers, this regime, which has thrown itself into the laps of world imperialism, particularly British and U.S. imperialism, and Zionism, is selling out the Arabs and the Arab east.

Free brothers, we all have to live through this deteriorating situation in Jordan. Who has the power in his hands? It is not the Arab people in Jordan, but a royal, reactionary, and rotten family. This royal family controls authority, and the Arab people in Jordan are helpless. Proof of this can be seen in the submission by this traitor lackey King Husayn. Had there been a people's authority in Jordan it would not have allowed a submission to imperialism or a sell-out of the Arab cause, which is an insult to Arab honor and dignity and the Arab nation. But in the absence of the Arab people's authority in Jordan we expect this sick and rotten political reality in Jordan. The latest result of such a reality was the visit of agent Husayn to the U.S. Black House.

From the economic point of view there is much wealth in this part of the Arab homeland, but who benefits from this wealth? Is it the Arab people in Jordan? No, not at all. The royal retinue and those who are close to it — exploiters, merchants, brokers, and businessmen who are linked to world imperialism and foreign capitalism — are the only ones who benefit from this Arab wealth, while the Jordanian citizen is poor, and endures unemployment, poverty and deprivation, misery, and poverty. On the other hand, theroyal family enjoys pomp. All this indicates that the economic system in Jordan is rotten. This calls for a strike against this subjugating, exploiting regime by the masses of workers, peasants, students and all Arab people in Jordan in order to destroy this regime and build the alternative, which entails prosperity for all.

Our free brothers, students, peasants, soldiers, and workers: You should rectify this deteriorating situation, politically, economically, militarily, and socially. It is a shame and a thousand shames from the political point of view to have the authority vested in a handful of people, who are the ruling family in Jordan. It is a shame and a thousand shames that Arab wealth in Jordan is in the hands of a handful of exploiters, merchants, and brokers — the servants of world imperialism — while the Arab people in Jordan are poor, deprived, and unemployed. It is a shame and a thousand shames that a certain group in Jordan — the royal retinue and their close associates — should remain masters, while the remainder of the Arab people are their slaves. So long as this is our situation in Jordan, and as long as there is a dictatorship in Jordan and political autocracy — that is to say, a minority of people monopolizing power, which is the ruling family, while the Arab people in Jordan are helpless; and as long as a minority, from the economic point of view, controls and monopolizes wealth, and exploits the remainder of the people while the latter are deprived, exploited, and unemployed; and as long as, from the social point of view, this handful of people who have power, wealth and arms in their hands in Jordan is the most powerful, while the remainder of the people are weak and subjugated, then this is a deteriorating situation; it is a diseased situation, it is a rotten situation.

The question which is now being asked is: What is the solution? Or what is the remedy for these political, economic, military, and social diseases? In simple terms the remedy lies in a popular revolution. There is no remedy except popular revolution. But popular revolution does not mean carrying out repair work, patching up, or a military coup. Military coups are one thing, while revolution is something else. Popular revolution means that all workers, students, peasants, and free soldiers in our free Arab army in Jordan should march and strike at this lackey regime and remove it, and then build the jamahiri revolutionary alternative — the jamahiri revolutionary regime, in which the interests of all the people lie, the interests of all factions — workers, students, peasants and soldiers. Revolution is different from a military coup. The latter means that a group of militarists seize power through the use of arms. But the regime which they establish may be worse than the regime they have toppled. The popular revolution is always the best alternative, which is in the interests of all the masses of the people and all the factions I have mentioned.

Our free brothers; Arab masses in revolutionary and free Jordan and in our Arab towns, villages and mountains in Jordan, with all their houses; the Jabal Amman, with all its houses; with all districts of Amman, the town of Salt, the revolutionary town of Al-Zarqa'; the towns of Jarash, Ajloun, Abdali, Al-Karak, Irbid, Shoukhah, Al-Aqabah, and others — now that you have been informed about this deteriorating situation — politically, economically, militarily and socially — you should march with strong and revolutionary hordes, which will uproot this regime and totally destroy it, and build the new alternative — the jamahiri revolutionary alternative, which entails your freedom, happiness, dignity, and the honor of the Arab nation.

Free brothers, the hour of action has struck. Let us all embark on what we have to do. There is no place for defeatists, infiltrators, and lackeys. Free men everywhere — in schools, institutes, universities, garrisons, fields, factories — you should make a move now in a strong jamahiri march under the leadership of the vigilant revolutionary forces in this part of the Arab homeland in order to strike at this regime, uproot it, and build the revolutionary jamahiri alternative.

The question being asked now is: Who will lead this action in order to arrive at its final stages for the sake of freedom, happiness and change? It is the Arab revolutionary committees movement in Jordan. All the revolutionary forces in the students', workers', pesants', and military circles have to join hands in order to inform the masses in Jordan of this deteriorating situation — politically, economically, militarily and socially. You should close ranks in order to strike at this regime and organize the masses in popular congresses and people's committees. This is not difficult for the revolutionary force — the Arab revolutionary committees in revolutionary Jordan, especially in the universities and educational institutes, and particularly our students at Al-Yarmuk University and revolutionary Al-Zarqa'. All students should join hands with these revolutionary students. This is the revolutionary reality. These are the revolutionary educational institutes. Students now should play their role in leading the revolutionary march to strike at this regime and radically change it. The masses of peasants and their living revolutionary forces should lead the peasants in order to strike at this tyrannical regime and totally change in the interest of all masses. The revolutionary force in the workers' circles should make a move and lead the workers in a jamahiri march to strike at this regime and comprehensively change it. The revolutionary force — the revolutionary committees — in the military circles — soldiers, officers, and NCO's — should organize their ranks and motivate the military circles in the interest of the revolution. Instead of being a tool of suppression in the hands of the regime, soldiers — particularly bedouins, the Arab bedouins who are renowned for their bravery, pride, zeal, honor and dignity — should move; it is shameful, valiant soldiers in revolutionary Jordan, in free Jordan, that you should get involved in the protection of the regime — this regime which is the lackey of Zionism and imperialism, this reactionary rotten regime. It is shameful for a bedouin, especially one who carries arms, not to move when he is capable of changing this rotten regime. It is shameful for a bedouin to collude with this regime, because a bedouin Arab is a proud man, and free; he does not submit or surrender; he does not deceive. You soldiers, officers and NCO's in our Arab bedouin army in Jordan should train your guns, machine guns and weapons on the common enemy — the lackey, traitorous, and capitulationist regime, and also imperialism and Zionism, instead of the students, peasants, and workers. Train your weapons on these enemies of the Arab nation, the enemies represented in the triangle of corruption — Zionism, reaction, at the head of which is Husayn, and imperialism — the forefront of which is U.S. imperialism, the lackey of Zionism.

Our students, soldiers, workers and our masses in general; arm yourselves now with the ideological revolutionary and jamahiri weapon which is available and is being applied in the Jamahiriyah. From here, from this spot, from the land of the Great Jamahiriyah, the first Jamahiriyah in the history of mankind — from here, from the voice of the greater Arab homeland, the voice of the revolutionary committees, we appeal to you and call on you to stage a popular revolution according to the guidelines and points I have outlined. The question you may be thinking about is: What is the alternative to this deteriorating situation in Jordan? The alternative exists — a theoretical and practical alternative. It is the Third Universal Theory. It is the Green Book, with its three chapters, chapters one, two and three. In its first chapter lies a solution for your problem, the political problem, as this capter of the Third Universal Theory is a solution for the political problem. You, Arab masses in Jordan, are suffering from political tyranny and subjugation, and from dictatorship, and from the rule of an individual — the king. Therefore you should acquaint yourselves with the solution — to stage a popular revolution on the instigation of the Arab revolutionary committees in Jordan. The alternative is the people's authority. The alternative is the peoples congresses and the people's committees. Therefore, Arab masses in Jordan, in all towns and villages and mountains, you should strike at, rebel against and liquidate this regime and build the alternative. What is the alternative? It is the Jamahiriyah; it is the people's authority; it is the people's congresses and people's committees. But the practical question is: How can this be achieved?

We will give you a practical example that can be generally applied to all towns, villages and mountains in Jordan. For example, let us take a location — say, Amman. This location or this town can be divided into people's congresses. The latter decide the domestic and foreign policies. They decide the economic policy. They decide everything. It is not the king who decides. The congresses are the government; not the king of the parliament and not the Senate. The king deceives you. What is the Senate? The Senate is a group of mercenary and lackey Jordanians, regrettably, who are living at the expense of the Arab oppressed and unemployed masses in Jordan. The Senate is a group of people who benefit from the regime. You should crush underfoot all these tools. There should be no senators or tribal shaykhs or prominent people. There should be only people's congresses. Transform all these towns and villages and mountains into people's congresses and people's committees. The task of the people's congresses is to decide the domestic and foreign policies in all their aspects. The people's committees carry out what has been decided. In other words, there is no ruler or ruled in the people's authority; the Arab people in Jordan, according to this, is the ruler, and the master. In this way the king is finished; the parliament is finished; the Senate is finished; all the dictatorial, exploiting and obedient tools will be finished and replaced by the people — the Arab people in Jordan, with all its factions — students, workers, peasants, and soldiers; all these will play their cultural and struggling role for their freedom, happiness and dignity through their people's congresses and people's committees.

Let us take a practical example in which we can apply these points. Let us take for example, Jabal Amman — a location in Jordan, where there is the Senate, which consists of lackeys of the regime who benefit from the regime and oppress all the remaining factions of the people in this locality. This Jabal is geographically divided into four parts; four people's congresses. These basic people's congresses have the authority and power in their hands; they replace the king at the level of this town. This I cite as an example. It can be applied to any other locality in Jordan. Any locality should be divided into people's congresses which decide the domestic and foreign policies. Who carries out such a policy? These people's congresses set up people's committees from among the knowledgeable people according to the nature of each people's committee. For example, instead of government administration in education, these congresses set up a people's committee for education in order to implement the policy of the congresses in the field of education. Naturally it is supposed that such a committee is formed from people who have knowledge of and understand the issues relating to education. The basic people's congress in the first part of the said locality should, for example, set up a congress from among all the people who reside in this part — men and women, educated or uneducated, old and young — all the people residing in this part are members of this basic people's congress, without any exception and without any representation; they should all exercise their rights and decide on their domestic and foreign policies. From among the masses of this congress the members should set up a people's committee, which administers their educational, health, and other affairs. This will replace the traditional administrations which are now in existence in Jordan and which are mere bureaucraticadministration serving the lackey regime in Jordan.

Therefore, brothers, it is not impossible nor difficult to transform this regime into a jamahiri system. People ask: How can a monarchical regime be transformed into a jamahiri regime. It is not impossible. If there is a true revolutionary will and if there is a revolutionary and jamahiri theory at the helm of this action, then this can be applied easily, without any difficulty. Your situation — as I told you a short while back — is a sick situation from the political, economic, military and social points of view. You, from the political point of view, are oppressed and under a dictatorship of this reactionary, lackey and traitor king, who is submitting to imperialism and who has sold out the Arab cause and the honor of the Arab nation, as a result of which, I regret to say, you should be ashamed. As brave and proud Arabs — particularly if you are bedouins — you should not accept such shame, and therefore you should liquidate this regime which has sold out your dignity and honor; it is shameful to submit to this regime which has sold out your dignity and honor to the United States and to Zionism. This is your political situation. It is a sick and rotten situation.

From the economic point of view there is unemployment, poverty, misery and deprivation, which you suffer from while the ruling family and its servants — the reactionaries who benefit from the situation such as the senators and tribal chieftains — are living a life of luxury and pomp. This is injustice and corruption from economic points of view. You are experiencing this.

From the military point of view, instead of the weapons in your hands being used for the liberation of Palestine, our Arab land and every inch of the Arab land, these weapons, I regret to say, are being directed by this reactionary, traitorous, and lackey regime at the chests of our free brothers in revolutionary Jordan; at the chests of students, peasants, and workers. This is shameful. The weapons should be directed against Zionism, imperialism, and the king, who represents Arab treason. Therefore it is shameful, especially as far as soldiers and the army, the bedouin army — and the bedouin as a free man who does not surrender or submit — are concerned.

This army, I regret to say, is being duped while it should be vigilant. It should train its weapons not against the revolutionary and angry masses which are fighting the regime, but against the king in order to topple him, against Zionism and against imperialism.

From the social point of view, your situation is tired. Why should you have masters and slaves in your society? You have families of pashas and prominent people and senators; the remaining factions of society are slaves. This is a deteriorating situation. No religion and no logic permit this. There should be no masters and slaves. Submission is only to the Almighty God, who is the creator of man, and God is the one who makes you poor or rich; God is everything. No submission except for God. No man should worship anything save God. No man should fear anything except Almighty God. Therefore, why this submission and obedience?

This is your situation — bitter and sick, rotten, corrupt and tired. The method which you should adopt to change this situation, as I have told you, does not lie in reforms. The regime is trying to deceive you by suggesting other methods. No. There is no solution for this deteriorating, rotten and sick situation — politically, economically, military and socially — save popular revolution. Revolution does not mean reform or patchworks — revolution is a radical change. Instead of the monarchical regime you have, there should be an alternative, and that alternative is the people's authority that can be achieved by a popular revolution — a transformation to a jamahiri system, people's congress and people's committees. Instead of the exploiting economic system, which is tied to world imperialism, there should be a socialist system in which wealth belongs to all. Jordan's wealth should belong to all Jordanians instead of being confined to the royal retinue and reactionaries. The wealth should be totally in the hands of the Arab people of Jordan so that they can enjoy prosperity. From the military point of view, weapons in the absence of the people's authority and the people's congresses and committees, and in the absence of the jamahiri system in Jordan should be in the hands of the Arb people in Jordan. By the popular revolution you will become masters instead of slaves. Therefore, the only way for changing this situation lies in a popular revolution.

From here, from the voice of the greater Arab homeland, the voice of the revolutionary committees, we call on you to rise, struggle and stage the popular revolution. All of you, workers, students, peasants, soldiers and all factions; you should unite and shoulder arms to strike against this regime and topple it. The movement of the jamahiri revolutionary force should be the one to lead such action so that the revolution will not be stolen from the masses; the movement of the Arab revolutinary committees in Jordan should lead this action. All revolutionaries, all members of the movement of the Arab revolutionary committees in workers, students — in schools, institutes and universities — peasants, and military circles, should make a move now as the hour of revolution has struck. You should make a move, unite, and work together in order to organize your popular ranks to strike at this regime under the leadership of the revolutionary jamahiri march, so that this regime is finally toppled and a jamahiri regime is set up in which authority rests in the hands of the Arab people in Jordan, and wealth is in the hands of the Arab people in Jordan, and the arms are in the hands of the Arab people in Jordan. This is the alternative. You will be guided by the revolutionary jamahiri theory — the Third Universal Theory — the Green Book in its three chapters. You have a fine practical example her in the Great Arab Jamahiriyah. The Third Universal Theory is the alternative. You all have to make a move now and, by popular revolution, topple this regime and establish the Socialist People's Arab Jamahiriyah in Jordan in which authority rests in the hands of the basic people's congresses, the wealth in the hands of the basic people's congresses, and the arms in the hands of the basic people's congresses.

Jallud Reportedly Escaped May Assassination Attempt

AU241237 Paris AFP in English 1228 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Hamburg, West Germany, June 24 (AFP) — Libya's number- two leader, Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, narrowly escaped an assassination attempt in mid-May, the West German magazine *STERN* said in its latest issue, quoting Libyan opposition figures.

In its issue to be released on Wednesday, the magazine said that a commando group opened fire on Maj Jallud at his home near the Soviet Embassy in Tripoli on the night of May 15.

The magazine said that one member of the group, who was a cousin of Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, was killed by Major Jallud's bodyguards, and another was injured.

The wounded assailant came from the same clan as Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's wife, *STERN* said.

The magazine also said that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, who has been only rarely seen in public since a U.S. air raid on his Tripoli headquarters in April, had since transferred the headquarters to Al-Bayda, between the towns of Tubruq and Banghazi.

UAE Paper on USSR Pledge To Assist Against Aggression

GF231104 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 23 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Moscow — Libyan diplomatic sources in Moscow asserted to *AL-ITTIHAD* yesterday that the Soviet Union has pledged to assist Libya in confronting any possible aggression by the United States or its allies, particularly Israel. The sources stated that the agreement that was concluded between Tripoli and Moscow last month "is broader in its contents and commitments than the friendship treaties and pacts reported by the media."

The sources affirmed that Libya is opposed to military pacts, and said that 'Abd al-Salam Jallud's visit to Moscow last month resulted in the signing of long-term agreements.

Punishment Urged Against Egypt's 'Treasonable Acts'

LD231101 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0900 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, 23 Jun (JANA) — In a message addressed to the free men of Egypt, the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress urges that the Egyptian regime be brought to trial for committing treason against the Arab nation. It also calls for the severest punishment to be imposed on it for its conspiring with the United States in April's Atlantic aggression on the people of the Great Jamahiriyah.

The Secretariat gave details of the treason committed by this bankrupt regime against the Arab nation and its cause.

The Permanent Secretariat stated that the lackey regime of Egypt is carrying out an exposed rule in the service of U.S. aggression against the people of the Great Jamahiriyah by offering a number of facilities to the U.S. forces, demonstrated by allowing U.S. forces to carry out maneuvers on Egypt's soil, as well as tactical and mock exercises simulating aggression on the Jamahiriyah before April's attack. The United States thus benefited from the exercises, due to the similarity of climate and topographical features of Libya and Egypt. The Egyptian regime also allowed U.S. nuclear aircraft carriers, including the "enterprise", to pass through the Suez Canal in contravention of the Egyptian laws, in order that they could take part in the aggression against the Arab Libyan people.

The Secretariat stressed that all of these treasonable acts constitute logical justification to bring this treacherous regime to trial and to inflict on it the severest punishment.

JANA has learned that similar messages were forwarded to: the Unionist Grouping Party, the Socialist Labor Party; the Socialist Al-Nasirist Party; the chairman of the Pan-Arab committee for confronting imperialist aggression on the Arab nation; the Arab Committee for the immortalization of Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir; the chairman of the Lebanese and Palestinian Peoples' Backing; the Egyptian Committee for Defense of Arab Culture; the Council of the Egyptian Lawyers' Union; and the Egyptian People's Assembly.

JANA Editor: Egypt Reportedly Selling Arms to Israel

LD221928 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] *JEUNE AFRIQUE* said in the issue it published today in Paris that the Egyptian regime has secretly signed a contract with the Zionists according to which the regime will give the Zionist entity 60 gazelle helicopters and several light armored vehicles and artillery pieces. The magazine pointed out that this deal was revealed by knowledgeable sources which support Syria in Beirut, in addition to other sources. *JEUNE AFRIQUE* added in its report on this deal that all weapons mentioned in the deal are Egyptian-made and that the deal was signed following the intervention of the millionaire Adnan al-Khashoogchi. The magazine confirmed that the weapons were handed over some months back via the port of Eilat, on the Red Sea.

The JANA Arab affairs editor has commented on this: By looking at the relations between the agent Egyptian regime and the Zionist enemy, on the one hand, and at the administration of the rabid dog and the agent of the Mosad, on the other, we can see quite clearly that this deal cannot be classified and listed except under the orders and instructions issued by the U.S. officials in the Black House to the main members of the Egyptian regime to make the latter submit more and give more concessions with regard to its forces, weapons, and military hardware, after having mortgaged its economy fully with the U.S. financial monopolist establishments.

The JANA Arab affairs editor noted that these orders come as an extension to the policy of using Egypt's military capability against the Arab nation and to directly conspire against the Syrian front which is standing its ground against the Zionist enemy. The JANA Arab affairs editor said that it has been confirmed anew that the Egyptian weapons — originally financed out of the livelihood of the (?poor) workers and the oil and sweat of the poor peasants and whose cost is deducted from the share of the poor sections of the people who are are threatened with hunger — have now become accessable to the Zionists to be used for striking at the Arab people, devouring their land, and continuing the campaigns which aim at the liquidation of their armed forces. The Arab affairs editor called on the free men of Egypt and on Egyptian armed forces to open their eyes well and look at what is taking place inside Arab Egypt in terms of new conspiracies. Their attention was drawn to the necessity of hastening to put an end to this agent regime which has transformed the struggle against the Zionist enemy from a struggle for existence to a struggle over borders, and provided this enemy with an easy opportunity to realize a cheap conquest of Lebanese Arab land.

The JANA Arab affairs editor in conclusion reaffirmed that the now explosive situation throughout Egypt today is more capable than at any other time of overturning the political and military balance in favor of the Arab nation and the future of its existence against the crusading Zionist campaign which is trying to topple this nation and put an end to the Arab existence.

Meeting Minutes on Cooperation With Sudan Signed

LD231350 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1130 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] The minutes of a meeting on joint cooperation between the Great Jamahiriyah and Sudan were signed this morning in Tripoli. The minutes were signed by the brother secretary of the General People's Committee for Planning and, on the Sudanese side by Dr Adam Mahmud Musa, minister of energy and mining. The minutes of the meeting include joint cooperation and exchanges in the fields of economic, oil, water supply between the two fraternal countries. Dr Adam Mahmud Musa, Sudanese minister of energy and mining, praised joint cooperation between the Great Jamahiriyah and Sudan in all areas, stressing that this joint cooperation is a step in the path of the establishing of comprehensive Arab unity.

The Sudanese minister of energy and mining and the delegation accompanying him left Tripoli at noon today.

Arab Mission Heads Informed on 'Unity Scheme'

LD221415 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison summoned today the heads of the Arab political missions and informed them that the Great Jamahiriyah is waiting for effective and practical reactions to the Arab unity scheme proposed by the brother leader of the revolution to Arab presidents and kings. The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison affirmed to the heads of the Arab political missions that the Great Jamahiriyah, proceeding from its faith in the importance and necessity of comprehensive Arab unity, continues to work seriously for the revival and unity of the Arab nation, and that the Great Jamahiriyah does not accept this discord and disunity among the sons of the one nation, a nation that has a common destiny.

MOROCCO

King Hassan Accepts Invitation To Visit U.S. 22 July

LD232226 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 23 Jun 86

[23 June 1986 Statement from the Moroccan Royal Court]

[Text] The U.S. President, Ronald Reagan, has sent His Majesty King Hassan II an invitation to pay an official working visit to the United States. His majesty has welcomed this invitation and the visit will take place on 22 July 1986.

Abu Dhabi Crown Prince Leaves Morocco Following Visit

LD231711 Rabat MAP in English 1157 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Rabat, June 23 (MAP) — Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, crown prince of Abu Dhabi and deputy commander in chief of the United Arab Emirates' Armed Forces left Morocco Sunday. During his stay, Shaykh Khalifah was received by King Hassan II and visited the air-bases of Sale, Sidi Sliman, and Meknes.

SUDAN

Iranian Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Arrives

Conveys Message to Al-Mirghani

JN211757 Khartoum SUNA in English 1740 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum June 21 (SUNA) — Chairman of the State Council Ahmad al-Mirghani today received a congratulary message from the Iranian Prime Minister 'Ali Khamene'i. [title as received]

This came during Al-Mirghani's meeting today with the under secretary of the Iranian Foreign Ministry who acquainted the chairman of the State Council with the achievements of the Iranian revolution.

The undersecretary of the Iranian Foreign Ministry Javad Mansuri who is on a visit to the country currently expressed his country's readiness to assist Sudan in its democratic process.

The Iranian official added that the meeting reviewed bilateral relations as well as issues of mutual concern.

The Iranian official denied that the meeting had dealt with the issue of the Sudanese captives in Iran.

Mansori who arrived in the country yesterday refused to comment whether Iran demanded certain guarantees for releasing the captives.

The Iranian official conveyed an invitation from President Khamene'i to Al-Mirghani to visit Iran. The invitation was accepted and its date will be fixed later on.

Holds Talks With Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi

LD221538 Tehran IRNA in English 1416 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Tehran, June 22, IRNA — Sudan's Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi Sunday expressed hope that his country's embassy would be re-opened in Tehran in the near future.

In a meeting with Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Javad Mansuri currently visiting Khartoum at the head of a delegation, Al-Mahdi said the closure of Iranian and Sudanese embassies was a foolish decision made by Sudan's previous regime of Numayri.

In response Mansuri said that great changes which have occurred in Sudan recently have made the Iranian nation happy. Mansuri also extended an invitation from Prime Minister Musavi to his Sudanese counterpart to visit Tehran.

Accepting the invitation Al-Mahdi said "We believe that the 1979 Islamic Revolution has played a significant role in awakening the Muslim nations."

Mansuri arrived in Khartoum Thursday.

Holds Press Conference

JN231150 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1055 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, 23 Jun (SUNA) — Javad Mansuri, Iranian Foreign Ministry under secretary and the Iranian president's envoy, has praised the results of his meetings with the Sudanese officials. He expressed hope that joint relations would be strengthened after the visits to Iran by the chairman of the Council of State and the prime minister. At a press conference held here yesterday evening, Mansuri said that the procedures to reopen the Sudanese Embassy in Tehran will take place soon.

On Iranian mediation to stop the camps' war in Beirut, the Iranian envoy said that this mediation has not reached the required result because there are some parties who are plotting against Islam.

The Iranian official reiterated Iran's insistence on its conditions for ending the war with Iraq, accusing the reconciliation committees and other parties concerned in the peace efforts between the two countries of not realizing the reality of the war or recognizing the Iranian rights. He announced his country's rejection of these mediations.

Answering journalists' questions on Iranian-Syrian relations, Mansuri stressed that these relations are strong and strategic. He added that talk of King Husayn's mediation between the Iraqi and Syrian presidents will not affect these relations. He affirmed that the mediation committee will not achieve the results.

The Iranian officials denied that Iran, in the past, had supported John Garang's movement. He said that Iran condemns all divisionist and separatist movements in Sudan. Regarding the Sudanese POW's in Iran, he explained that there is nothing new in this regard, and that any decision on this subject will be taken by the Iranian Supreme Defense Council.

The Iranian official will leave the country for home this morning.

U.S. Ambassador Says U.S. Nationals To Return

JN231504 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1446 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, 23 Jun (SUNA) — U.S. Ambassador in Khartoum Alexander Hume Horan has affirmed that U.S. nationals recently evacuated from Sudan will return as soon as possible. In a statement to the press after his meeting with Interior Minister Sayyid Ahmad al-Husayn today, the U.S. ambassador expressed his deep appreciation for the Interior Ministry's special care for foreign nationals in Sudan and U.S. nationals in particular. He also said he discussed with the Sudanese minister U.S.-Sudanese relations, pointing out he benefited from the minister's remarks on this issue.

SPLM-SPLA Delegation Named for Talks With Alliance

EA232041 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Texta] The SPLM-SPLA Political-Military High Command has formed the SPLM's delegation to the forthcoming meeting of the Joint Liaison Committee of the SPLM-SPLA and the National Alliance for National Salvation scheduled to begin early this week.

According to the official spokesman for the SPLM-SPLA Political-Military High Command, the SPLM-SPLA side which is headed by Major Arok Thuon Arok, member of the SPLA High Command and deputy chief of staff for administration and logistics, comprises Dr Lam Akol Ajawin as secretary and the following as members:

Major Dr Riak Majer Deng; Major Alfred Lado Gore; Major Peter Fanum (?Pany Ping); Major (?Pagana Amum); Major Deng (aluor) Kuol; Captain (?Lual Ding Wol); Captain (?Yuchip Kuol Meki); Captain Daniel Kodi; Captain James (Ani Iga); Captain Nyal Deng Nyal; Captain James (?Hopst); First Lieutenant (Malek Agar Yeri);Dr (Justin Yach Arok).

Atem Yak Atem and Muhammad Harun (Kafi) of the SPLM-SPLA Information Department have also been selected to cover the talks.

SPLA Forces Attack Government Position Near Juba

EA232048 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Excerpt] SPLA Forces of Tingili Battalion under overall command of Major Glario Modi Khorinya attacked enemy position at Torit-Nimule-Juba Road junction on 2 June at precisely 11 o'clock in the morning. According to our correspondent accompanying Tingili Battalion, the enemy suffered heavy casualties in men and material. The correspondent says that the government has plans to mass troops on this road with an aim to prevent the SPLA forces from reaching Juba and to try to open up the routes to Torit and Nimule.

'Nearly 50' Killed for Supporting Guerrillas

NC221537 Paris AFP in English 1527 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, June 22 (AFP) — Nearly 50 people of the southern Dinka tribe have died in recent attacks led by a rival ethnic group opposed to what it sees as Dinka support for anti-government guerrillas, a Communist member of Sudan's Parliament said Sunday.

Joseph Modisto, quoted by the Communist Party daily *AL-MAYDAN*, said 21 people — six men and 15 women — were killed near Wau, capital of southwestern Bahr al-Ghazal Province. Six of the victims were pregnant, he said.

Army intelligence uncovered a new grave in the province in which 28 bodies of men and women were buried, he told the daily.

Mr Modisto said the rival group referred to itself as a "Dinka elimination organization" opposed to the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army, led by Colonel John Garang, a member of the Dinka tribe. The SPLA, which objects to attempts to introduce Islamic law to the largely Christian south, has been fighting the Khartoum authorities since 1983.

Mr Modisto said Wau was no longer safe for Dinkas and told *AL-MAYDAN* he had been granted permission to examine the situation in the area by the speaker of Sudan's recently elected National Assembly, Muhammad Ibrahim Khalil. He denounced as erroneous the notion that senior Dinka leaders backed Colonel Garang's campaign against the Khartoum government.

TUNISIA

Mzali Cited on Ministries Merged, Abolished

LD231307 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
12 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba held a working session with Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali this morning in the presence of Mansour Skhiri, the minister director of the Presidential Office and minister of civil service and administrative reform [latter position as heard].

The prime minister made the following statement:

His excellency the president of the Republic has decided to relieve Noureddine Hache from his post of labor minister and attach the Ministry of Labor to the Ministry of Social Affairs. He also has decided to abolish the Ministry of Family and Women's Advancement. Additionally, his excellency the president, on the occasion of the National Army's 30th founding anniversary, has decided to promote the following officers:

Major General Yousef Baraket to the rank of lieutenant general; Naval Colonel Habib Klila to the rank of major general; Colonel Habib 'Ammar to the rank of major general; Colonel Ahmed Noomane to the rank of major general; Colonel Mohamed Ganouni to the rank of major general; and Colonel 'Ammar Kheriji to the rank of major general.

Messaadia, FLN Party Delegation Arrive for Congress

Received by Bourguiba

LD201258 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba received Mohamed Cherif Messaadia who is leading the delegation of the Algerian FLN Party to the 12th Socialist Destourian Party Congress.

Mohamed Cherif Messaadia stated that he conveyed greetings to President Habib Bourguiba from President Chadli Bendjedid, the Algerian people, and the FLN Party, on the occasion of the 12th Socialist Destourian Party Congress.

Depart Following Visit

LD211259 Algiers APS in English 1046 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Tunis, 21/6/86 (APS) — The head of the FLN. Party CC Permanent Secretariat, Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, left Tunis Friday following a friendship visit during which he represented the National Liberation Front (FLN) Party in 12th Congress of the Socialist Destourian Party which was opened Thursday by President Bourguiba.

Mzali Denies 'Chill' in Palestinian Relations

GF231809 Manama WAKH in English 1720 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Kuwait, June 23 (WAKH) — Tunisia's Premier Mohamed Mzali ruled out Monday the possibility of convening a much-delayed Arab summit and said Tunisia was working for the welfare of the Arab Maghreb states.

But the Sahara problem, he said, is obstructing the unity of these Arab states.

In an interview with the Kuwaiti daily *AL-QABAS*, Mzali said that his government maintains ties with Algeria, Morocco and Mauritania.

Mzali denied reports of a chill in the Tunisian-Palestinian relations, saying that his country's foreign policy supports liberation movements and therefore, stands by the side of the Palestinian cause.

The Tunisian premier also denied that his government requested the Palestine Liberation Organization to leave the Tunisian territories following the Israeli air raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis.

Mzali pointed out that his country was adversely affected by the world economic crisis, which eroded the country's revenues, sapped hard currency reserves and aggravated Tunisia's indebtedness.

The official noted that the Tunisian economy is in urgent need of 100 million dollars to reactivate itself.

He stressed that his country is a non-aligned member which cooperates with all states irrespective of their political leanings.

WESTERN SAHARA

'Information Ministry' Reports Moroccan Ship Destroyed

LD202337 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] A statement by the Saharan Information Ministry says that a unit of the Saharan national navy attacked on 17 June a Moroccan ship 50 km south of Dakhlah and burned it completely.

KENYA

Tanzanian President, Delegation Arrive for Visit

EA231201 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Excerpts] President al-Haj Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania arrived in Nairobi this morning at the start of a 3-day state visit to Kenya. The plane carrying the Tanzanian leader landed at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport at 9:30 a.m. President Mwinyi was received at the airport by his host His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi.

President Mwinyi's delegation included the Tanzanian minister for foreign affairs, Mr Benjamin Mkapa; a minister of state in the President's Office Prof Kighoma Malima; the minister for community development, Mrs Fatuma Said Ali; the minister for communications and transport of Zanzibar, Mr Sheha Mohammed Sheha; and the CCM [Chama Cha Mapinduzi] chairman for Arusha region, Mr (Jackson Kaya).

Bilateral Cooperation Discussed

EA232031 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili
1300 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Nairobi — Presidents Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania and Daniel arap Moi of Kenya have underlined the need to strengthen bilateral cooperation.

Speaking at State House, Nairobi, at the start of President Mwinyi's visit, the two leaders stressed the need to promote unity among East African countries.

President Mwinyi, who is visiting Kenya, said during the talks that bilateral cooperation needs to be strengthened, particularly in the areas of trade, transportation, and security. Ndugu Mwinyi praised President Moi for his efforts to restore peace in Uganda, adding that these efforts have succeeded in creating a peaceful atmosphere in that country.

President Moi said that it is important to have bilateral cooperation to avoid destabilization.

Minister Returns From Paris Talks on RSA Sanctions

EA232051 Nairobi KNA in English 1315 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 23rd June — The Commonwealth member countries are dissatisfied with Britain's continued defiance to impose economic sanctions against the racist South Africa in accordance with the UN resolution, the minister for foreign affairs, Mr Elijah Mwangale, said here in Nairobi today.

Britain's negative attitude to carry out the resolution, the minister pointed out, could create a rift between the Commonwealth members.

Mr Mwangale was speaking at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport this morning, on arrival from Paris where he was attending the world conference on sanctions against racist South Africa.

Saying that the conference was otherwise successful, the minister called on Prime Minister Thatcher's government to change its negative attitude in order to find a peaceful solution to eradicate and dismantle apartheid in South Africa.

He said that the conference noted with appreciation the efforts of the Commonwealth Group of Eminent Persons to provide a just and peaceful solution in South Africa.

SOMALIA

President Siad Barre Returns From Riyadh Treatment

EA231144 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1030 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre returned home this morning following his recovery after treatment in Riyadh.

Challe Siad, leading a delegation, arrived at Mogadishu Airport, where he was warmly welcomed by SDR vice presidents, members of the Political Bureau, senior party and government officials, and the people of Benadir region.

In an interview, the president congratulated and commended the Somali people and the leaders of the country, and urged them to increase production and strengthen unity.

Radio Halgan Says Barre 'Unwell'

EA231918 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali
to Somalia 1700 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] The Somali dictator, General Siad Barre, was flown back to Mogadishu today after a month-long course of treatment at a Saudi military hospital in Riyadh. It is reported that Gen Siad Barre is still unwell; doctors say that he is unable to undergo any operation because of ailments he is suffering from — such as diabetes.

Foreign observers in Somalia say that because of the state of his health Gen Siad Barre, who is over 80, will not be able to rule Somalia and that this has created a power struggle among the leadership in Somalia.

Mogadishu Radio Comments

EA231934 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1115 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Commentary by 'Abd al-Rahman Fidow Abdi as read by Ahmad Abdi Nur]

[Text] On 23 May, Somali President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, while on national duties was involved in a motor accident and sustained injuries as a result. This unexpected accident shocked and caused anxiety to Somali people everywhere and this was revealed in the endless messages from the masses since the accident. In their messages, they hoped for the president's good health and long life and prayed to God to save him. There is a saying which goes: A true friend will be known to you in the hour of need. This accident also caused concern to many world leaders especially those with whom we share fraternal and friendly relations.

The Saudi Kingdom, the Republic of Kenya, and Italy were among those that offered urgent necessary assistance when the president was involved in the accident. King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz deserves first mention because of his personal and unforgettable involvement in the president's recovery. This, indeed, has further enhanced the close relations between the two fraternal peoples.

For a long time, internal and external reactionaries spread rumors and lied about the health of the president in a bid to create a nonexistent (?mood) to confuse the Somali people. However, the Somali people, who are politically mature, turned a deaf ear to this cheap propaganda. They are aware of the difference between a friend and an enemy. They are not a people who can easily be misled by reactionary [propaganda].

Of course, all these rumors and lies were denied by the country's mass media which has been giving full and constant reports about the president's state of health to the Somali people and the world at large. So, thanks be to God, on arrival the president was greeted by tumultuous crowd and received a warm welcome from all. This welcome was similar to the welcome he received on 21 October 1969 when the revolution was born.

These crowds lined the route from the airport to the Presidency chanting slogans supporting and welcoming their leader.

Speaking to reporters at the Presidency, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre deeply thanked the government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the doctors who treated him, and all the world leaders who sent him messages in hospital. He called on the Somali leaders and people to strengthen their unity and solidarity and wished them progress and prosperity.

TANZANIA

Iraqi Vice President Arrives for 3-Day Visit

EA232202 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1600 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam — The vice president of Iraq, Mr Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf, arrived in Dar es Salaam today to begin a 3-day official visit to Tanzania. He is leading a 12-man delegation. He was met at the airport by the prime minister and first vice-president, Ndugu Joseph Warioba.

CHAD

OAU's Oumarou Views Kamougue's GUNT Resignation

AB202014 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
0630 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] The decision by Kamougue to resign from the vice presidency of the GUNT weakens the GUNT of Goukouni Oueddei but strengthens the Ndjamena government even if Colonel Kamougue refuses to join the ranks of Hissein Habre. After Kamougue's decision, Ide Oumarou, the OAU secretary general, did not hesitate to give his opinion on the issue when contacted by Jean-Joseph Ngourou via telephone in Paris.

[Begin Oumarou recording] What I can say is to repeat what we have always said at the OAU level, namely, peace in Chad is the business of Chadians themselves, and that nothing will be possible in the effort to restore a peaceful atmosphere conducive to work and reconstruction in Chad without the participation of Chadians and the will of Chadians themselves.

I think this Kamougue announcement has something positive about it, in that it now gives us a clear definition of his stand. I think that what has so far blocked the settlement of the prevailing situation in Chad is the fact that up to this day we are faced with rigidly fixed positions that were not changing because it seemed that all those concerned had each taken positions. If there is a withdrawal by Col Kamougue, who is one of the top executives of one of the factions of the Chadian opposition, this means that there is a thaw, a softening of position. Therefore, it can be considered that there is an opening for possible dialogue to examine a third alternative that might perhaps eventually lead to a rapprochement between the sons of Chad who are currently opposed to one another. The goal to be pursued is indeed the thawing of the situation in a manner that on both sides the spirit of dialogue can prevail and this spirit of dialogue is only possible when we turn our backs to and make a clean sweep of the differences that have so far reigned. And I think that if the statement by Col Kamougue could bring about such a process, I can say that we are perhaps heading towards a possible settlement of the Chadian problem. [end recording]

Comments Further

AB211515 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1230 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] The national reconciliation process in Chad is long. What can the OAU do to speed it up? Ide Oumarou, what else have you to say about the withdrawal of Colonel Kamougue from the vice presidency of the GUNT, apart from the fact that Chadian reconciliation must be achieved through an understanding between the Chadian brothers themselves?

[Begin recording] [Oumarou] Yesterday, you already gave me the opportunity to react to this event and I think that I have nothing to add. I can only say that the Chadian problem is a daily concern of the OAU. I must simply recall that African heads of state have decided to hand over the issue to their colleague, President Sassou, in order for him to try and see how the issue can be settled in the best interests of the Chadians. Several attempts have been made and I think you must have been following these attempts as well as their outcome. What is certain is that the forthcoming summit will once again have an opportunity to listen to the report by President Sassou and to see, in the light of the latest developments in the situation, what can still be done in favor of peace.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Lambert, do you have any other questions?

[Lambert] Yes, concerning the Aozou strip, Mr secretary general, is there any scheduled meeting this year between you and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi?

[Oumarou] No such meeting has been scheduled.

[Lambert] And you are not planning to schedule any at all?

[Oumarou] I am telling you that no such meeting has been scheduled. [end recording]

Ambassadors Urge 'Denouncing' of Tripoli Regime

AB221710 Dakar PANA in French 1656 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Ndjamena, 22 Jun (AZAP/PANA) — The first conference of Chadian ambassadors ever held since the one held in 1977 ended on Friday with an appeal to all Chadians to "stand up like one man behind the supreme combatant, El-hadj Hissein Habre, in order to kick out of the Chadian territory the Libyan barbaric hordes."

In the same vein, the Chadian ambassadors invited the international community to be more active denouncing the Tripoli regime "for its disregard and flagrant violation of international law and of the basic principles of peaceful coexistence."

Shortly after their meeting, the ambassadors went on a familiarization tour of the various divisions of their country in the south of the 16 parallel.

CONGO

PCT Central Committee Views 'Food Self-Sufficiency'

AB231638 Paris AFP in French 1334 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 23 Jun (AFP) — Several austerity measures were adopted during the fourth session of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party (PCT, sole party), which met in Brazzaville from 14 to 21 June.

These measures include the setting-up of a "fund to enhance food self-sufficiency" to be raised through "compulsory" levy on the salaries of public office holders (politicians and ambassadors) to the tune of 6 percent, and a 2-percent deduction on allowances for political functions.

The Central Committee also called for the setting-up "as soon as possible" of a national council for agriculture and invited "every

Congolese by birth or by adoption as well as anyone resident or nonresident in Congo" to make "voluntary contributions to the fund."

Meanwhile, the Central Committee, which appealed to "the revolutionary militants" to fight against the looting of national wealth and against laxity, has decided upon the abolition of pompous celebration of all national days, apart from May Day (labor day) and the 15 August Day (national independence anniversary).

GABON

President Bongo Grants Clemency to Opponents

AB201235 Paris AFP in French 0947 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Libreville, 20 June (AFP) — The Gabonese president, Mr Omar Bongo, on Thursday granted clemency to all the former members of the Movement for National Recovery (MORENA, a party banned in Gabon) who had been sentenced by the State Security Court in November 1982.

A presidential decree issued on 19 June grants clemency to the 27 people who had been condemned to prison terms of up to 20 years at hard labor for plotting against state security. In addition, the same decree releases those who had been placed under house arrest and who were still under this condition. The 28th convict, who was sentenced some months later, also benefits from this clemency.

The last six opposition elements still under detention were released on probation since 17 August on the 25th anniversary of Gabon's accession to independence. [sentence as received]

The clemency measure, observers note in Libreville, comes on the eve of the meeting of the PDG [Gabonese Democratic Party] Central Committee and ordinary congress which are due to convene before the end of the year. Due to the economic situation, the president "should prepare the country to face drastic measures ... which might displease the political and business circles," it was learned in Libreville — these measures which will be submitted to the congress.

Receives SWAPO's Nujoma

AB211748 Paris AFP in French 1130 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Libreville, 21 Jun (AFP) — Gabonese President Omar Bongo on Friday received in audience Sam Nujoma, president of SWAPO (South-West African People's Organization — Namibia's liberation movement), and official source announced in Libreville.

During the audience, Mr Nujoma briefed the Gabonese president on the liberation struggle being carried out by SWAPO in Namibia and thanked Gabon for its financial, material, political, and diplomatic assistance to his movement, the same sources indicated.

ZAIRE

Mobutu Receives Report on FAZ-APN Clash

AB201244 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1508 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 19 Jun (AZAP) — Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko received members of the Zaire-Congo joint military commission on Thursday. The commission has just completed its inquiry into the recent clash between members of the Zairian Armed Forces [FAZ] and the National People's Army [APN] on the Zaire River at Bolobo.

They presented Marshal Mobutu with a report on their investigations, which disclosed that the incident resulted from a regrettable mistake. To avoid such incidents in future — such incidents having been too frequent in the past — they made suggestions to the head of state who promised to examine them with his Congolese counterpart, who received the commission on Sunday in Brazzaville, with a view to maintaining the atmosphere of understanding, peace, and brotherly friendship existing between the Zairian and Congolese peoples. He congratulated them for the dexterity with which they carried out their inquiry and for the high quality of the proposals made at the end of this inquiry.

This proves that the APN and FAZ intend, in their sphere of action, to strive, in accordance with the recommendations and directives of Presidents Mobutu Sese Seko and Denis Sassou-Nguesso, for the strengthening of friendly ties between their peoples, and for safeguarding their relations of good neighborliness.

It is in this framework that one may place the invitation from the Congolese chief of General Staff to General Eluki Monga Aundu, chief of General Staff of the FAZ, to attend the 20th anniversary celebrations of the APN. Gen Eluki, who led the joint military commission of inquiry to the meeting with the leader of the revolution, will leave for Brazzaville on Friday.

BURKINA FASO

Tension Rising Along Mali-Burkina Border

AB232121 Dakar Domestic Service in French
2000 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] The tension is again rising at the Burkina-Mali border. Burkinabe foreign minister Basile Guissou has just revealed a strong concentration of troops [words indistinct]. The minister pointed out that President Sankara has sent messages to the heads of state of the ANAD [Nonaggression and Defense Aid Agreement] member-countries to express his concern. It was under the auspices of the ANAD that the two countries concluded a cease-fire after a 5-day war that left (?68) persons dead on the eve of Christmas in 1985. (?At the moment) the issue is being examined by the International Court of Justice at The Hague. Delegates of the two countries are expected to be heard by the International Court [words indistinct].

Senior Ministry Official Named New Envoy to Mali

AB221325 Paris AFP in English 1202 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Ouagadougou, June 22 (AFP) — Burkina Faso Sunday announced that it had named a senior Foreign Ministry official, Anne Konate, as its ambassador to Mali, with which it fought a brief border war last December. The announcement followed the arrival here last week of a new Malian ambassador to Burkina Faso.

GHANA

PLO-Ghanaian Joint Communique Announced

GF231212 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1820 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Palestinian-Ghanaian joint communique issued on 19 June in Accra]

[Excerpts] At the invitation of His Excellency Capt Jerry John Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, paid an official visit to the Republic of Ghana from 17 to 19 June 1986. Yasir 'Arafat and the delegation accompanying him were accorded a warm reception. This represents the lasting friendly and intimate relationship between Ghana and the PLO and the continued mutual respect between the peoples of Ghana and Palestine. The PLO Executive Committee chairman visited Revolution Square and laid carnation garlands on the unknown soldier's grave [in appreciation] of the heroes who fell for the sake of Africa. The talks — in which identical views were presented by the two leaders in all aspects, which reflected further continued cooperation between them in future and which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere — embodied the spirit of strong and profound friendship and full and continued mutual confidence between Ghana and the PLO, and the Ghanaian and Palestinian peoples.

During these useful talks the two leaders exchanged views on issues of mutual concern. The two sides noted with full satisfaction the excellent relations existing between Ghana and the PLO. The two sides agreed to seek areas in which cooperation and relations will be expanded and boosted. The two leaders agreed to establish a diplomatic mission — an embassy for the PLO in Accra. Concerning the Palestinian issue and the Middle East situation, the two sides affirmed that a just and lasting peace in the region cannot be achieved unless the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people are recognized, including their right to repatriation, to self-determination, and to the establishment of an independent and sovereign Palestinian state under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. This can be realized through the convocation of an international conference with the participation of the UN Security Council permanent members and all parties to the conflict including the PLO. The two sides condemned Israeli policies and practices in occupied Palestine. They also condemned Israeli arrogance and disregard for international law, UN resolutions, and international public opinion. The two sides also condemned the Israeli settlement policy and the confiscation of Palestinian and Arab lands with a premeditated intention to completely annex the occupied territories.

The two sides affirmed the call for an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanese territories, and for respecting Lebanese national unity and Lebanon's sovereignty in accordance with the resolutions of the UN Security Council pertaining to Lebanon.

Regarding the Iraq-Iran war which has caused severe losses in life and property, the two sides noted with great concern that the continuation of this war has been used by foreign powers to heighten the peril of threat to the stability and security of the countries of the Middle East and the world. Hence, the two sides urged an immediate halt to all acts of war and supported the call issued by the nonaligned countries meeting in New Delhi to solve all problems through negotiations.

The two leaders reviewed the situation in South Africa and emphasized their condemnation of the racist minority regime in South Africa for practicing a policy of infernal racial discrimination. They strongly condemned the arbitrary measures — through rejecting the state law of emergency — and the continued repression against the forces opposed to racial discrimination. They condemned the continued support extended by certain countries to the Pretoria regime and their refusal to accept the imposition of compulsory sanctions by the UN Security Council on South Africa. The two leaders praised the struggle of the heroic African people against the regime of racial discrimination. They also extolled the heroic people of South Africa who are resisting the infernal regime of racial discrimination. They expressed full solidarity with them in their total political, economic, and social struggle, for the sake of equality and justice on the political, economic, social, and cultural levels in South Africa.

The two leaders paid special attention to the issue of developing and consolidating friendly relations between Arab and African countries. The two sides, in this regard, called for the early convocation of an Arab-Africa summit to confront problems in the African countries. Chairman Yasir 'Arafat expressed his gratitude to Jerry John Rawlings. He also expressed his gratitude for the close friendliness and for the firm support of the government and friendly people of Ghana for the just Palestinian issue. He expressed his thanks and heart-felt appreciation to Jerry John Rawlings and the friendly Ghanaian people for the hospitality accorded to him and to the members of his delegation during their stay in Ghana.

GUINEA

PLO Chairman 'Arafat Continues Guinean Visit

AB231640 Paris AFP in French 1413 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Conakry, 23 Jun (AFP) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, arrived in Conakry on Sunday for a visit that will last a little over 24 hours. He held talks on Monday with Arab ambassadors accredited to Guinea, official Guinean sources have announced. The same sources pointed out that Mr 'Arafat also visited Forecariah (a town situated south of Conakry) where he inspected a farm owned by some Palestinians.

On Sunday evening, Guinean head of state General Lansana Conte gave a banquet in honor of the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. During the banquet, the two leaders exchanged toasts. On Sunday, they held talks but no details were given about their discussions. The signing of a joint communique and a press conference he is expected to give in the afternoon before leaving Conakry, will mark the end of his visit to Guinea. Mr 'Arafat is currently on a tour of 16 countries. He has already visited Ghana, Mauritania, and Guinea-Bissau.

'Arafat Ends Visit

AB232132 Conakry Domestic Service in French
1945 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Exacutive Committee who arrived in Conakry on Sunday, left our capital on Monday, at the end of a 2-day visit to our country. Mamadou Ba Diabate reports on his visit.

[Begin Diabate recording] Yasir 'Arafat knows Guinea well because the Guinean Government is fully informed about the Palestinian issue. In Guinea, the PLO chairman was welcomed with all the honors due to this courageous man of international status. Mr 'Arafat's program was a very busy one. On Sunday, Chairman 'Arafat held a first round of private talks with head of state General Lansana Conte.

On Monday, Chairman 'Arafat's visit was marked by a meeting with ambassadors of Arab countries in Conakry, and a visit to the Mansarena farm, a farm which is several acres large and serves as proof of the solidarity of the Guinean people with the martyred Palestinian people. The PLO chairman was accompanied on his visit to the Manserena farm by Major Kerfallah Camara, minister and permanent secretary of the Military Committee for National Redress, and by ambassadors of Arab countries accredited to Conakry. On his return to Conakry, the PLO leader held a press conference. Shortly afterwards he met President Lansana Conte to sign the joint communique. [end recording]

France's Aurillac Signs Development Agreement

AB211320 Conakry Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Michel Aurillac, the French cooperation minister, who arrived in Conakry yesterday evening, began his 2-day visit to our country this morning. Babacar Diallo has the report:

[Begin Diallo recording] France is committed to supporting Guinea's economic and financial recovery. This statement by the French minister of cooperation is proof of Paris' determination to strengthen its ties with Conakry. An agreement was signed this morning by the Guinean minister of cooperation, industry, and information and by the French minister of cooperation within the framework of the aid and cooperation fund. According to the agreement, France will grant Fr9 million worth of subsidies to our country to finance town development projects, the restructuring of parapublic sectors, and the construction of a commercial bank. Today was indeed a very busy day for Mr Aurillac. In the afternoon he laid the cornerstone of the technical building of the telecommunications department and inaugurated the frequency modulation network of the Guinea Radio and Television Service. [end recording]

French Minister Concludes Visit

AB221642 Paris AFP in French 1201 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Conakry, 22 Jun (AFP) — French Cooperation Minister Michel Aurillac, left Conakry on Saturday night at the end of a 2-day official visit to Guinea during which he signed with Guinean authorities several agreements aimed at institutionalizing the resumption of bilateral cooperation in several sectors. Mr Aurillac was received by Guinean head of state General Lansana Conte on Saturday evening before his departure. While in the country he held discussions with several members of government.

On his last day in Guinea, the French minister went to Dubreka (close to the capital) where he visited a rice project and to the Kimbo aluminum factory in the Fria Prefecture (150 km east of Conakry) which is a subsidiary of the Friguia Joint company. The Friguia joint company is made up of Western partners (one of which is France) and Guinea and exploits the bauxite mines in the Guinean mining industry, considerably improved its production in terms of quality this year with some 571,999 tons of oxidized alumina, that is an increase of 6.4 percent, according to official sources. Friguia anticipates this year to sell 580,000 tons of alumina and intends to renovate its equipment. The French cooperation minister announced during his visit that his country was going to support Guinea in its investment program for this company.

One of the main results of Mr Aurillac's visit is the signing of a general agreement with Guinea authorizing the establishment of a branch of the French Office of Overseas Scientific and Technical Research, (ORSTOM) in Conakry for the development and intensification of cooperation between these two countries. Four other agreements involving a total amount of 9 billion CFA francs (450 million Guinean francs) — allocated by the (French) Aid and Cooperation Fund to support projects in town planning, gold prospecting, establishment of a commercial bank and the reorganization of the parastatal sectior — were signed by Mr Aurillac during his visit.

In 1985, France's global investments in Guinea, it will be recalled, rose to a little over 630 million French francs (about 31 billion Guinean francs). According to Mr Aurillac, this aid represented 4 percent of France's global assistance to developing countries and places Guinea second on the list of beneficiaries of French aid and first on the list of beneficiaries of the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation (CCCE) aid. The French cooperation minister, however, stressed that France did not intend to play the "father or the grandfather with Guinea" or dictate to this country.

GUINEA-BISSAU

PLO's 'Arafat To Discuss 'Bonds of Friendship'

AB211841 Dakar PANA in French 1325 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Bissau, 21 Jun (ANG/PANA) — Yasir 'Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), is expected in Bissau next Monday for a 24-hour official visit at the invitation of the party and Government of Guinea-Bissau. In that country, Yasir 'Arafat will hold talks with the Guinean authorities on the bonds of friendship existing between the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and his organization, and on some aspects relating to the international political situation.

'Arafat Meets With President

JN231806 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1715 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met with President of Guinea-Bissau Joao Bernardo Viera yesterday. They reviewed the latest developments in the Palestinian issue, Guinean-Palestinian relations, ways of promoting and deepening these relations, Arab-African relations, and issues of mutual concern. Brother Abu 'Ammar arrived in the Republic of Guinea-Bissau from Nouakchott the day before yesterday following a 2-day visit to Mauritania.

LIBERIA

Freed Detainee Asks Militants To Respect Law

AB231637 Paris AFP in French 1503 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Monrovia, 23 Jun (AFP) — Ms Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf [name as received], member of the Executive Committee of the Liberia Action Party (LAP), who was freed from detention on 6 June, called on militants, during her first political meeting since her release, to respect the law and try to promote "significant" development in their field of activity. Ms Johnson-Sirleaf was released from prison following the general amnesty declared by President Doe, and which extended to all involved in the 12 November abortive coup attempt. Ms Johnson-Sirleaf, a former minister of finance, called on LAP militants to ensure the success of the democratization process. She was accused of supplying transportation and food to the mutinous soldiers.

AFP Views Government Efforts To Revamp Economy

AB231850 Paris AFP in French 1311 GMT 23 Jun 86

[By Aiah Matthew Komba]

[Excerpts] Abidjan, 23 Jun (AFP) — Five months after coming to power following elections which were contested by the opposition, the Liberian civilian government is trying to recover the country's economy, which was ruined under a 100-year rule by an Americo-Liberian regime, observers note in the region. The Liberia's Second Republic has adopted measures aimed at raising the economy from the ruins of an outmoded system in which the Americo-Liberians, descendants of American slaves, the founding fathers of Liberia, exploited the country's resources, trying first of all to satisfy their own private interests.

At the beginning of the year, the former finance minister, G. Alvin Jones, announced that the government was planning to withdraw the some $37 million worth of coins minted by the government in 1983. In order to solve its monetary problems, the government, at that time, decided to put into circulation these coins which do not have the real value of the American dollar which was then in use. The massive introduction of this artificial and nonconvertible currency has forced foreign businessmen and traders to fold up their businesses and to leave the country. The banking system, which Western experts once described as "lacking money," is now capable of facing the liquidity crisis while the Central Bank is being reorganized with the appointment of a new governor.

Important changes are being made in public companies and a national commission has been set up to examine all the country's economic problems. Other measures adopted include the abolition of taxes in order to make Liberia a free zone. The Ministry of Finance is currently carrying out an investigation into the finances of all civil servants in order to eliminate nonexistent salaried workers — dead, pensioned, or fictitious ones — and to clean up the civil service.

According to President Doe, the Liberian economy has begun to show "some positive signs," but real economic recovery can only be attained when the people redouble their efforts, especially by supporting the "green revolution." However, the external debt continues to be a major impediment for the country's financial health. According to Western experts, the repayment of the foreign debt, excluding that of the public sector, will reach $132.7 million for 1985 and 1986, including reschedulings agreed upon by the Club of London amounting to $14.4 million and $20.8 million, respectively, for the 2 years. For the same period, servicing the debt of the public sector will reach $12.6 million, out of which $7.8 million will be for capital and $4.8 million for interest. According to estimates, the revenue from exports devoted to debt repayment will pass from 65 percent in 1985 to 83 percent in 1986. Finally, $2.6 million was invested in an oil exploration program, one of the fields which, in the end, can help the civilian regime to save the oldest country in Africa from an economic collapse.

NIGER

President Kountche Interviewed on Famine, Drought

LD231241 Paris Domestic Service in French
2039 GMT 22 Jun 86

["Third World Press Club" program interview with Niger President Seyni Kountche, presented by Alain de Chalveron with Mireille Duteil of *LE POINT*; Jean de la Guerivere of *LE MONDE*; (Alpha Barry) of *JEUNE AFRIQUE*; (Gerrard Hinne) of Antenne-2 Television; Francois (Sergent) of *Liberation*; Lamine Sow of *AFRIQUE ASIE*; Marc Crepin of France Inter; (Abdou Fatai) of La Voix Du Sahel; and Stephanie Smith of Radio France International — individual questioners not identified — live or recorded]

[Summary] President Kountche answers various questions about the specter of famine, and the aim of the country to achieve self sufficiency in food. He speaks of the nomads, who are the first affected in times of drought, and stresses the need for everyone to work in the fields. He praises French aid in providing seeds, and says Niger has underground water which can be extracted with modern technology: here again foreign aid can help. As far as the population is concerned, he favors contraception, to avoid the abandoning of babies as happens at present.

Kountche says that although the majority of the people are Muslim, it is important that the state should remain secular. As for democracy, the most important thing is for citizens to have some influence over those things which directly affect him. A person who is mentally and materially underdeveloped cannot be a true democrat. The Army is the only organized force in the country, so it must be integrated into the economic and political structures.

Servicing the foreign debt takes up 45 percent of Niger's potential income, and more than 40 percent of its export income. The country has made arrangements with the World Bank and IMF, but they do not always understand all the factors in play. The Third World countries have made mistakes too.

[Question] "Mr President, in 1983 you had to deal with an attempted coup. Several people were arrested, and the authorities announced the setting up of a commission of enquiry. What was the fate of those arrested, and what are the results, if any, of the work of the commission of inquiry?

[Kountche] "Those who were arrested are still being detained. Unfortunately, the ringleaders are not in Niger, and they are even living in your country, with every chance to thumb their noses in hotels in your capital at officials from Niger who go there. They do not respect the right of asylum which your country has given them in the framework of the freedoms which it gives, or used to give, to all citizens of the world. As far as the commission of inquiry is concerned, their goods were inventoried and, in accordance with the law, we sold them because they left debts, and debts have to be repaid. And indeed, any goods wrongly acquired — when you have eaten too much you have what is called indigestion, and these are the consequences of a kind of indigestion. [sentence as heard]

[Question] "You have just told us that someone made some revelations about Diori's cronies. And I believe you alluded to foreign support. Is this Libyan support? And in more general terms, are you afraid of this threatening neighbor to the north of your country?

[Kountche] "We have had the best of relations with Libya and its leader, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. Our principle, as Alain de Chalveron has just said, rests on neighborly relations with our neighbors, whatever their ideology may be. But as soon as Col al-Qadhdhafi thought he had to use part of the population of Niger, the Touaregs as it happens, to attack our sovereignty, we said no. We do not have in real terms the (?same) [word indistinct] as he does, and the relevation which was made by one of his compatriots — you are certainly the first people I am giving this (?information) to, which is not my custom: I have always given the first details of new information to my compatriots, but since we have got here, here we are: In 1976 there were attempted coups. The leaders fled and are on the other side.

[Question] "On the other side? In Libya?

[Kountche] "In Libya. My former head of cabinet at the Ministry of Defense and some of the others, joined them in 1981, without counting, as I said a moment ago, the son of the former president, and all those around him. They were joined, we know, even if the leaders of the attack, the coup d'etat, of 1983 are in Paris. We follow them, and we know. Our special services follow them. They decided recently at the instigation of the Tripoli authorities, to set up a platform based on the fact that until recently the struggle which (?was to have been) undertaken by those who left in 1976 and 1980 had a tribal component. (?So they had to make) a joint platform. These are the latest revelations, and the latest information which we have. We are taking all the necessary measures to see if they are going to start acting or not.

"At the moment the Libyan ambassador is in Niamey; we have a charge d'affaires in Tripoli, but if things took another turn perhaps, as in 1981, we should indeed have to reconsider our relations."

[Question] "There are a certain number of things going on in Chad. Libya seems to be claiming a part of Niger territory in the north of your country. It also seems that some Niger units have met Libyan untis patrolling in that area. As far as I know, there have been no incidents, but are you not afraid that the same things might happen as have already happened in Chad?

[Kountche] "Indeed, our men have seen and met some libyan men. There have been no incidents. We don't want [words indistinct]; we have other concerns than to make a little war. As for Chad...

[Question, interrupting] "Excuse me, Mr President, surely you do not rule out that if that happens again you will be forced to respond?

[Kountche] "Whatever the state of our relations at present, there have been meetings between the authorities in Sabha and the authorities in AGADEZ, and very soon the Niger-Libyan commission will meet. Let us not forget that taking into account the economic situation which arose from the expulsion of a certain number of citizens who were in Libya — Tunisians, from Niger, from Mali and so on — it was quite normal for Libya to step up the control of its borders, which is the reason why our patrols did indeed meet some men, but not the regular army — the police."

[Question] "Mr President, if it is natural for Col al-Qadhdahfi to be concerned about his southern flank, it would seem to me natural too for you to be concerned about the northeast flank of your country. I have the idea, too, that your military cooperation with the United States has been stepped up, in particular with the construction of a runway in the northeast. Are we to put the two things together? You touched on strategic questions. Don't you also fear, too, that that could be interpreted as a provocation?

[Kountche] "The aid that Niger gets from the United States (?is interpreted in different ways). In the military field, our main partner remains France. In second place comes West Germany for engineering; and for transportation, aid from Washington came in the framework of a small amount of aid. [words indistinct] of these aid contributions will permit the Niger Army to mark its presence within its borders, and the rehabilitation of Dirkou airfield is not a provocation at all."

In answer to a question about the importance of his visit to France, Kountche outlines the good relations between the two countries. Kountche was the first head of state to be received by Mitterrand. There are no clouds in the relationship, and the two men have good personal relations. He also has good relations with Chirac, so cohabitation will pose no problems.

As for the question of French enterprises in Niger which complain of heavy tax fines, Kountche says that some of them have not managed to adapt to the difficult economic situation. He cites the problems arising from the border with Nigeria and the opportunities arising from the black market rate of the naira which damages the Niger economy.

[Question] "Mr President you have spoken about uranium, and you said that you expect nothing materially from France on the occasion of this visit. Nevertheless, do you intend to touch on the question of uranium supplies to France, and mroe generally, do you want to conclude an agreement with Apris of the same type as the one concluded between France and Algeria for gas supplies?

[Kountche] "The efforts which France is making to help our economy are the efforts being made by COGEMA [expansion unknown] as far as extraction is concerned, but not with regard to the price, because we and the French are not the only shareholders: there is Italy, the Germans, the Spanish, to mention only the Europeans. There are the Asians. From 1983 up to now, we have recognized that COGEMA is making an effort, and this [word indistinct] of effort has always been the subject of my talks with President Mitterrand and with the officials of COGEMA, taking as a starting point the fact that the uranium of Niger is not the sole product, and that Niger is not the only producing country."

In answer to a question about the recent visit by Babangida of Nigeria, which seems to have failed, Kountche says Nigeria has even greater difficulties than Niger with the fall in the price of oil, and that there were several questions that could not be discussed because the necessary representatives did not come. But, he said, the meeting laid down useful bases. In answer to a question about the EEC countries and sanctions against South Africa, Kountche repeats that the important thing is not words but carrying out one's promises.

NIGERIA

Appeals Court To Decide UK Engineers' Case 26 Jun

NC231507 Paris AFP in English 1433 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Lagos, June 23 (AFP) — Nigeria's appeals court Monday adjourned until Thursday its ruling on an appeal by two British aircraft engineers jailed last year for involvement in the 1984 theft of a private jet. Angus Patterson and Kenneth Clarke were jailed for 14 years after a high court found them guilty of conspiracy in the theft of a Sidlley-125 jet, one of a dozen private aircraft grounded early in 1984 by the military government then in power.

The jet was flown out of the country despite the grounding order after the two maintenance engineers prepared the aircraft for flight. The plane was seized during a refueling stop in Ivory Coast and returned to Nigeria but its British pilot and co-pilot were allowed to leave the country. The British Government has described the 14-year sentences against the two engineers as "shockingly severe". The trial of the two came shortly after a London court jailed a Nigerian and three Israelis for their role in a failed abduction bid against exiled former Nigerian Transport Minister Umaru Dikko in London in July 1984.

Paper Endorses Ban on Religious Sects for Soldiers

AB231054 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 23 Jun 86

[From the Press Review]

[Text] The *NEW NIGERIAN* endorses the ban on soldiers from belonging to a particular religious sect. The paper is of the view that allowing the sects to infiltrate the Army may lead to divided loyalty from members of these sects because of the fanaticism. While commending the military authorities for the prompt action, the *NEW NIGERIAN* suggests that if investigations reveal other things (?for questions) [words indistinct] esoteric organizations should be proscribed to avoid the unpleasant experiences of the Maitatsine sect.

SIERRA LEONE

PLO Chairman 'Arafat to Make Official Visit

AB211844 Paris AFP in French 1608 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Freetown, 21 Jun (AFP) — The chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), Yasir 'Arafat, will begin a 3-day official visit to Sierra Leone on Monday, it was learned from a diplomatic source. This visit occurs a few days after President Joseph Momoh has reaffirmed Sierra Leone's support to the PLO in a speech before the parliament on 12 June. This will be 'Arafat's first visit to the country. There are about 300 Palestinians in Sierra Leone working in the commercial and industrial sector.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Receives Visiting USSR Official

MB232027 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, received in Futongo de Belas in Luanda this afternoon Anatoliy Adamishin, Soviet deputy minister of foreign affairs [title as heard], who is on an official visit to Angola. During the audience, issues of common interest were debated. The deputy Soviet minister of foreign affairs, the Angolan minister of external relations, Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, and the deputy minister of external relations, Venancio de Moura, noted existing ties of friendship and cooperation between the two states. Tonight, Anatoliy Adamishin and his delegation will be honored with a dinner at an Angolan hotel. [Words indistinct] with the Angolan authorities during his 4-day visit to Angola.

Sao Tome President Stops Over in Luanda

MB211655 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Manuel Pinto da Costa, President of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, yesterday stopped over in Luanda. Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, greeted the Sao Tomean president at the 4th February International Airport on his arrival.

UNITA Claims 163 Government Troops Killed

AU201905 Paris AFP in English 1856 GMT 20 Jun 86

[text] Lisbon, June 20 (AFP) — Guerrillas of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) killed a total of 163 government soldiers during actions in four provinces in the four days leading up to last Wednesday, the rebel group said in a Statement received here on Friday [20 June]. The statement said UNITA had suffered 28 dead, 83 missing and 53 dead in the actions, which took place in Moxico, Lunda, Kwanza-Norte and Benguela provinces. It said that UNITA forces had shot down a government MiG-21 warplane on Wednesday near Cangumbe, in the eastern province of Moxico.

The government forces are reportedly carrying out a major seasonal offensive against UNITA forces in the region. UNITA is supported both by South Africa and the United States.

MiG-23 Downed, Materiel Captured

MB210634 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola — Fifty-one MPLA troops belonging to 1st, 30th, 42nd and 54th Brigades operating in Cangumbe, Cuemba and Canage areas in Moxico Province were killed in three days of fierce fighting, according to a war communique issued by UNITA armed chief of staff -- Thursday [19 June]. The communique says UNITA gunners shot down one MiG-23, destroyed one tank T-55, three armoured vehicles type BRDM-2 and two military trucks loaded-up with war material. On its part UNITA admitted the loss of six soldiers and thirty-three wounded.

BOTSWANA

Minister on Acceptance of Refugees

MB200819 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
0510 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] On Africa refugee day today, the minister for presidential affairs and public administration, Mr Ponatshego Kedikilwe, has been saying Botswana continues to grant asylum to refugees despite the continuing drought. In a nationwide broadcast on Radio Botswana a short while ago, Mr Kedikilwe declared that there were 5,000 refugees in Botswana who came from various contries in Africa. He said they had fled from p persecution, oppression and wars in their countries of origin, leaving their families and friends. Botswana, in adherence to the international convention, had given such people refuge with a standing policy that they refrain from any act which could be taken to be hostile to their countries of origin. Mr Kedikilwe said some refugees had voluntarily left Botswana to return to their countries. Five hundred Zimbabweans had left and a few from Lesotho had also returned home. In this connection he said the government trusted that the majority of refugees in the county would soon feel free to return home, but he said that those who could not return should be helped.

He noted that some people in Botswana considered this to be risky in the face of unprovoked and cowardly attacks by South Africa, and some people, he said, had advised that all refugees should be sent to Dukwe or be removed from Botswana altogether. In this background, the minister explained that the government was doing everything possible to screen refugees because not all of them were genuine. But he declared that for as long as white South Africa refuses to accept that the root cause of its problems was apartheid, countries like Botswana would be bullied in order to please white ultraconservatives of South Africa whether or not there were refugees in Botswana.

MOZAMBIQUE

Maputo Reports Communique on Machel Visit

MB200928 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0800 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Mozambique and Zimbabwe have congratulated each other on the success achieved by the two countries in military cooperation. In a communique released in Harare yesterday at the end of President Samora Machel's visit to Zimbabwe, the two countries pointed out the importance of bilateral and regional cooperation in the economic and military areas. The two countries expressed their satisfaction which the positive steps that the

SADCC has taken in the struggle for economic independence of its members. Mozambique and Zimbabwe together with Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Tanzania, and Zambia belong to the SADCC. According to the Harare communique the Mozambican president and the head of the Zimbabwe government agreed to make all efforts for the immediate implementation of the SADCC projects, stressing the importance of the rehabilitation of the Limpopo railroad which links southern Zimbabwe to the Maputo port.

Machel Congratulates GDR's Erich Honecker

MB191800 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1700 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] President Samora Machel has sent a message of congratulations to Erich Honecker on his reelection as chairman of the GDR Council of State and the GDR National Defense Council. In his message, the Mozambican head of state stressed that Erich Honecker's reelection by the People's Chamber shows once again the confidence and prestige he enjoys among the GDR people. The Mozambican head of state said he was certain relations of friendship, militant solidarity, and cooperation between the two peoples, parties, and states will continue to increase.

Armed Forces Report Action Against 'Bandits'

MB221040 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0605 GMT 21 Jun 86

[From the Armed Forces' "Voice of Combat" Program]

[Text] The struggle against the armed bandits has been intensified in Manhica district over the past few days. Thanks to efforts by FPLM units, positive results have been achieved in the search for tranquillity in that area.

The middle of May was marked by major operations against armed bandit hideouts. These bandits were interrupting traffic between Maluane and Esperanca, as well as in Taninga. Spreading widely from Magude, FPLM operations led to a siege of the armed bandits and forced them to flee to their hideouts deep in the jungle. When the bandits had fled to their hideouts in the jungle, actions were launched to destroy them.

The FPLM forces' first target was Macaene camp, which was regarded by the bandits as the main camp for food and war materiel supplies in the province. More than 45 bandits were killed in the attack on this camp and many goods which had been stolen from the local population were recovered. Among these were more than 20 cows and large quantities of sheep, clothing, radios, and bicycles. Moreover, the bandits had hidden large quantities of maize which they had stolen from the people in the Magude communal villages. With the destruction of this camp, the surviving bandits fled with their wounded and some hostages taken among the people and sought refuge in other camps in Manhica distict.

These camps were destroyed in the continuation of the FPLM forces' operations. As of 26 May, operations against the bandits in Manhica district entered a decisive phase. For 3 consecutive days, our forces destroyed a number of camps from which the bandits attemtped to reach National Highway 1 and some communal villages between Esperanca and Maluane. The bandits suffered so many losses and became so short of war materiel that some left their weapons in the jungle in an attempt to pass as local residents. The fleeing bandits also made a desperate appeal to their ringleaders. They said that they would surrender if their chieftains did not urgently resupply them with ammunition. As they were besieged, it was obvious that the ringleaders could not help them.

On 10 June, a group of bandits complained that it had lost many men and had about 100 wounded in its hideout. The group's ringleaders immediately ordered it to march all night, taking the wounded. It must be presumed that many of those wounded were killed on the way because they were a burden to the others.

It is therefore as a result of these successive defeats in Manhica district that the armed bandits are trying to carry out spectacular attacks against communal villages. They are murdering people to make it known that their presence is still felt.

NAMIBIA

Railway Police Report Weekend Rail Sabotage

MB231320 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] The regional commissioner of the railways police, Colonel (Heinrich Schutte), has said in Windhoek that explosives of Soviet origin were used on Saturday [21 June] night to sabotage the railway line between the city and Brakwater. The explosion, about 10 km north of Windhoek, caused damage estimated at thousands of rands. Col (Schutte) said the plastic explosives were placed in a culvert under the railway line. The line was reopened to traffic yesterday morning, and no trains were delayed.

Oshakati Bombarded by 'Terrorists'; No Injuries

MB221155 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] South-West African security forces are conducting a followup operation after terrorists pounded Oshakati with heavy artillery fire from the west this morning. A heavy gun was apparently used. Preliminary investigations revealed that no one was injured in the bombardment. A number of houses at the town were damaged in the pounding. A spokesman for SWATF headquarters in Windhoek says quick action by the security forces soon put a stop to the cowardly bombardment of civilian dwellings.

Civilians, SWAPO Guerrillas Die in Recent Action

HK200240 Hong Kong AFP in English 0218 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Windhoek, Namibia, June 20 (AFP) — Four black civilians and four guerrillas from the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) have been killed in the territory's bush war in the last five days, military headquarters said here Thursday. The Namibian-recruited, South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF), which is led by South African soldiers, said the guerrillas had been shot dead by its forces in the Kaokoland region of northwest Namibia, near the Angolan border.

The desert Kaokoland region is seldom affected by the 20-year guerrilla war being waged by SWAPO's military wing against South Africa's continued occupation of Namibia despite repeated United Nations condemnation. The SWAPO fighters were shot after security forces went on a hunt after the guerrillas murdered a civilian Saturday, the statement said.

In the Owamboland region of northern Namibia, the SWATF said, "SWAPO terrorists" had murdered another civilian not far from the Angolan border. SWAPO guerrillas launch their attacks into Namibia from bases in southern Angola. The SWATF blamed SWAPO for a landmine explosion that killed two civilians Tuesday 10 kms (six miles) north of the strategic town of Oshakati, some 30 kms (18 miles) south of the Angolan border. The SWATF said it had killed 372 guerrillas this year.

Police Chief: Churches Justify SWAPO 'Terrorism'

MB221150 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Commissioner of police in South-West Africa, Lieutenant General Dolf Gouws, says it is upsetting that some churches justify terrorism by SWAPO on theological grounds. General Gouws was addressing a passing out parade for police at Mariental. He said the illogical behavior of certain churches indicated that once they fell prey to communism, they found it difficult to disavow its evil doctrines.

BBC Reports Reaction to Botha August Deadline Message

MB201710 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 20 Jun 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] President Botha is being intransigent about the independence of Namibia. It's 1 year since the transitional government was set up in the territory. In March, President Botha announced that he was prepared to start implementing UN Resolution 435 on 1 August, so long as an agreement on the removal of Cuban troops from Angola was reached.

That has not happened and today President Botha announced that he is scrapping the August deadline.

On the line to Windhoek, Robin White asked Gwen Lister how today's announcement would be received?

[Begin recording] [Lister] Well, certainly, I think most political parties and other groups inside Namibia were in the first place sceptical about the 1 August deadline, most people not believing that any kind of movement on Resolution 435 would happen before that date and neither would there be any agreement on the Cunab withdrawal from Angola. In fact, at a recent interview this week, the administrator general here, Mr Louis Pienaar, said to me that he though in any case the status quo would continue for the time ahead. He also said, which was rather interesting, that he felt the negotiations between the Americans and the Angolans had been somewhat spoiled by the fact that the Americans had come out so strongly on the side of Jonas Savimbi's UNITA. He said he didn't actually disagree with what they had done, but did say it would make things much more difficult for the Americans to negotiate with the MPLA government on the question of Cuban withdrawal.

President Botha's announcements?

[Lister] I don't really think so, because I don't think there was too much optimism, neither from those parties critical, for instance, of the interim government here in Namibia, and neither the interim government themselves. There was also a great deal of speculation as to why 1 August was chosen as the deadline. The administrator general told us that some kind of compromise between the Americans and the South Africans and, as I say, locally here most people felt that the South African government does not want to implent 435 in any case, mainly because of the fear of a SWAPO election victory and that even if there was agreement on a Cuban withdrawal, that there would be some other obstacle, some other objection to prevent implementation.

[White] So what's going to happen now, politically?

[Lister] Well, this is another question I did ask the administrator general and, as I said, he felt the status quo would continue, particularly in Namibia, for some time to come. On the question of alternatives to 435, it's difficult to say at the moment, but it certainly would seem that the interim government was given a period of 24 months in which to draw up a constitution for Namibia. They have just turned 1 year old, so they have another year in which to complete their consitution. So far, no agreement has been reached on a constitution for Namibia. After that, presumably, the administrator general said if they do succeed in drawing up a constitution, this would be put to the Namibian electorate in some way or another, possibly in the form of a yes-no referendum, after which it seems if there's no chance of Resolution 435 coming off by that time, then it seems as though an unilateral declaration of independence, or certainly a settlement plan outside 435, will be agreed to. [end recording]

SOUTH AFRICA

Johannesburg Hit By Pair of Explosions

Injuries at Fast Food Shop

MB241213 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1212 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 24, SAPA — An explosion rocked central Johannesburg today, sending glass showering into one of the city's busiest streets. The blast at a Wimpy Bar — a fast food restuarant chain — injured at least one person who was seen being treated on the scene by emergency personnel of the Johannesburg municipality. The blast was at the corner of Pritchard and Rissik Streets.

SAPA correspondent Russell Norton saw blood on the streets and a woman clutching an infant in her arms being led away from the scene by a Johannesburg fireman. A person obscured by emergency personnel was propped up against a luxury German car parked next the Wimpy and was seen receiving treatment.

Police closed off the city block affected by the blast within seconds of the explosion just before 2pm. Plain clothes and uniformed security men could be seen examining the wreckage and keeping a careful watch on the crowds that quickly gathered. An eyewitness who said he had walked past the Wimpy moments before the blast said he thought "several people" may have been injured.

Police on the scene refused any comment, saying any official comment must come from "the right people" — an apparent reference to the Department for Information. A spokesman for the department said its men were on the scene and a statement would follow shortly.

Bomb Near Holiday Inn

MB241238 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1235 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 24, SAPA — A bomb exploded 2.22pm in front of the President Holiday Inn, Plein Street, Johannesburg.

An eyewitness told SAPA's correspondent that he was in a nearby shop when he heard "a loud bang". He ran out and saw smoke billowing out through the doors of the President Hotel and people running in all directions. The area was immediately cordonned off and there was a strong presence of police with dogs and the Defence Force.

17 Reported Injured

MB241326 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1324 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 24, SAPA — Seventeen people were injured in two blast in central Johannesburg today.

A Bureau for Information spokesman, Mr C. Venter, said in Pretoria that 15 people were injured in the blast in a Wimpy Bar in Rissik Street at 2.10pm. At 2.26pm another blast occurred outside the President Hotel, at the corner of Eloff and Plein Streets, injuring two blacks. Little damage was caused and no further information was immediately available.

More From SAPA

MB241332 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1314 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 24, SAPA — Two blasts went off in central Johannesburg today, injuring at least eight people. The blasts were at the Wimpy Bar at Rissik and Pritchard Streets, and at the intersection just outside the President Hotel at Plein and Eloff Streets. Eyewitnesses said at least eight people were injured in the Wimpy Bar blast at about 1.50pm. No one was injured in the President Hotel blast about an hour later.

Those injured in the first explosion included a two-month-old baby. The restaurant was half-full with customers when the blast went off. Police and fire officials were on the scene within minutes to cordon off the section of street facing the fast food restaurant. The blast took place well inside the restaurant. The whole glass front of the restaurant was blown out and mangled furniture was visible inside.

Paramedics were seen attending to badly injured people inside the Wimpy. A two-month-old baby, Glenda Geduld, was hit on the head by a piece of flying glass while her mother, Mrs Michelle Geduld, was walking past the Wimpy Bar. Two of the injured, Mr Glen Pearce (28) and Mr John Asburn (26) waited for several minutes outside the shattered Wimpy in a state of shock for an ambulance. Mr Pearce said he was having lunch in the Wimpy Bar when the place was rocked by a blast. His hair was singed and he was bleeding profusely from a gash in his right leg.

A shocked Mr Ashburn, whose clothes were ripped off by the blast, became hysterical and shouted: "Why? Why?"

Mrs M.E. De Meyer, of Germiston, sustained lacerations to her feet, head and arms. "I was walking in the street. I just heard a terrible bang. Glass was flying everywhere."

Mr Leo Blair, of Randburg, was badly inured on the head, said he was walking past when he heard the loud explosion. "Glass exploded everywhere on my right-hand side and a big piece hit me on the head."

A nearby shopkeeper, Mr Adam Muhamed, said some of the people in his shop thought it was an earthquake. "There was a loud bang and within seconds, there were hundreds of people running to the scene."

A spokesman for the Bureau of Information, asked to comment, said a blast had been reported. They would give further details later this afternoon. The bureau said people had been injured.

Police used dogs to disperse crowds of bystanders outside the Wimpy Bar. Eyewitnesses said the blast rocked the shop near the end of the lunch hour and that smoke poured from the shattered shop front. One of the victims, who was removed from the scene on a stretcher by ambulance men, had his clothes blown off and appeared to be seriously injured. The other injured were treated in the shop and on the pavement by fire department officials and ambulance men. Hundreds of shoppers gathered but were forced back by police using dogs.

Mr Samson Litshane, a worker in the snack bar, said he had just left to take an order when he heard "an almighty bang" and turned to see smoke billowing from the shop. The caretaker of the building, Mrs M. Huyser, said she came down immediately when she heard the bang. Slightly shocked, she said the security arrangements must have been poor for the blast to have taken place. The sharp bang of the blast was heard more than four blocks away.

Johannesburg Hospital sources said 20 whites had been brought to the hospital after the explosions. Four had been admitted, and the other 16 released after treatment.

UK's Healey Arrives, Holds Press Conference

Accepts Symbolic Gift

MB241156 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1155 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 24, SAPA — The Labour Party shadow foreign minister, Mr Dennis Healey, arrived in South Africa today accompanied by Labour Party spokesman on African Affairs, Mr Donald Anderson and Mr Julian Eccles from the party's headquarters.

At a press conference at Jan Smuts Airport Mr Healey said their visit was to "express our solidarity with those who share our views about the situation here." He said the group wanted to learn more about the situation in South Africa especially in view of the news blackout that had been imposed on the international media. Mr Healey said he was in the country as a guest of the South African Council of Churches who are opening their annual conference today.

After the news conference a group of about 10 students from Rand Afrikaans University presented Mr Healey with four boxes of bananas. One of the students said the presentation was a protest at an apparent reference Mr Healey made about South Africa being a banana republic.

Mr Healey replied, "Oh that's very nice, I love bananas. Although I'm not sure the British Government is going to allow them as an import."

One of the students said they had been allowed to make the presentation at the airport because, "South Africa is a free country."

Further on Healey Arrival

MB241339 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1322 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Johannesburg, June 24, SAPA — The British Labour Party's shadow Foreign Minister Mr Dennis Healey arrived in South Africa today on a visit to express solidarity with people in the country and to investigate the situation here.

Mr Healey told reporters his delegation was in the coutnry as guests of the South African Council of Churches who are opening their annual conference in Johannebsurg today. They would attend the Delmas treason trial and meet black leaders as well as "some whites" during their four-day stay in the country. Mr Healey said he had applied to see jailed ANC leader Mr Mandela but had not yet received a reply from the government. He planned to meet Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda and other African leaders in Lusaka after he leaves the country on Friday.

The South African Government was not happy about the visit, he said. "The government let me know they regarded it as inopportune at the present moment but would allow me in out of respect to (Prime Minister) Mrs Thatcher."

Asked about his attitude to sanctions, Mr Healey replied: "Our position on sanctions remains unchanged and is held with greater strength than ever."

The British Government was disappointed by the recent raids on three neighbouring countries while the Eminent Persons Group was in the country, he said. However reports that the British Government might send a high-ranking official to South Africa indicated that it "hasn't given up hope of promoting a negotiated settlement in the country.

Asked about the British Government's invitation to meet with the president of the ANC Mr Oliver Tambo despite its long standing opposition to negotiating with the organisation, Mr Healey said:

"They (the Conservative Party) realised this was an untenable position...we have always pushed very hard for minister to be allowed to see the ANC."

Mr Healey told reporters that he had seen Mr Mandela on Robben Island when he last visited the country in 1970 and would be delighted to meet him again. "I have the greatest admiration for hima and I also met him even before he went to prison during a visit to London," he said.

RSA Said Unhappy With Visit

LD201235 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1138 GMT 20 Jun 86

[By Chris Moncreiff, PA chief political correspondent]

[Text] The South African Government has told Shadow Foreign Secretary Denis Healey that it would be "most inopportune" for him and his deputy Mr Donald Anderson to visit South Africa next week, it was disclosed today. But a defiant Mr Healey said he was still planning to go ahead with the visit and had sought an assurance from the Pretoria government that there would be no difficulty for them entering the Republic on arrival from Lusaka, Zambia.

The message from the South African Government falls short of an outright ban, but it was unclear, after questioning the South African Embassy in London, whether the two Labour frontbenchers would be allowed in or turned back on arrival.

Black Sash Leader Vows Group Will Carry On

MB220455 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1449 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 22, SAPA — The Black Sash will continue with its activities and make as much information about human rights abuses available to the public as is possible under the emergency regulations, the organisation's national president Mrs Mary Burton said today. She was speaking at a luncheon in Johannesburg arranged by the human rights organisation to introduce their new national president to the media.

During her address, Mrs Burton referred to a book about the period of martial law in Argentina called Nunca Mas — Never Again. "Here in South Africa we should simply say nunca (never)," she said in a statement after the meeting.

Mrs Burton outlined the situation in Crossroads and its satellite squatter camps. She also explained how the state of emergency had affected the work of the Black Sash. The Black Sash would continue with its work and communicate with its members as effectively as possible under the emergency conditions, she said. The organisation would continue monitoring court cases and would make as much information about human rights abuses as possible available to the public.

The Black Sash was taking legal advice about whether they could continue to hold placard demonstrations around the country, she added. About 100 black Sash members and representatives of the local and foreign media attended the lunch. Mrs Burton lives in Cape Town and the Black Sash has decided to move its head office to the Cape.

CAPE TIMES Journalist Released From Prison

MB241411 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1348 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 24, SAPA — *CAPE TIMES* reporter Andre Koopman was released from prison today after being detained at St Nicholas Church in Elsies River on June 15.

NEWSWEEK Correspondent Ordered To Leave

MB231816 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1802 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Johannebsurg, June 23, SAPA — *NEWSWEEK*'s South African bureau chief Richard Manning said today he has been ordered to leave the country by midnight on Thursday.[26 June]. Mr Manning, 35, said he received a telex from the minister of home affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, informing him of the order and that he had until 10am on Thursday to appeal. Mr Manning said he would be doing so.

The order said the minister considered it "to be in the public interest to order your removal from the Republic of South Africa." Mr Manning could not comment on reasons why he was ordered to leave but said *NEWSWEEK* would be issuing an official statement from the United States tommorrow.

Mr Manning — an American who has been in the country for 9 months — is the second foreign journalist ordered out of the country since the declaration of the state of emergency on June 12. Lst week, CBS cameraman, Dutch citizen, Wim de Vos, was deported. Mr Manning came to the country following the deportation of *NEWSWEEK*is Ray Wilkinson last year.

Government officials were not immediately available for comment.

'Sources' Say Emergency Will Not Be Lifted

MB231509 Johannesburg CITIZEN in English 23 Jun 86 pp 1,2

[By Brian Stuart]

[Text] The State President is expected to sign the two new Security Bills into law this week, but the national state of emergency will definitely remain in being.

Government sources told *THE CITIZEN* yesterday the state of emergency had been "so successful" in limiting unrest, deaths and destruction in the past 10 days that it would be extremely short-sighted to lift the regulations at the moment.

In addition, the rand had strengthened, there was renewed business confidence and the major Western nations remained firm in opposing economic sanctions and boycotts against South Africa.

Speculation in weekend newspapers that the emergency might be lifted on June 30 was dismissed totally. It was pointed out the emergency was declared not only to curb unrest, but to ensure peace and normality when the regulations were lifted.

Mr Leon Mellett of the Bureau of Information said yesterday he was "extremely gratified" to note that on a day-to-day basis there had been a sharp decline in violence since the emergency was declared.

Urban unrest was now limited to isolated incidents. The major events had been "out-and-out terrorist attacks" such as the Durban carbomb, the Eastern Trasvaal landmine incidents and three mine explosions in the Durban area on Saturday.

Government sources also confirmed that there had been criticism from within the National Party when the previous limited state of emergency was lifted before calm was restored to the country.

In proclaiming a national state of emergency 10 days ago, Mr P.W. Botha said it had been a difficult decision to make. He went to far as to state South Africa would "go it alone" if drastic international sanctions resulted.

However, the sanctions have not materialised to any notable extent and both President Ronald Reagan and Mrs Margaret Thatcher are committed to oppose punitive action against South Africa.

Sanctions proposed by the U.S. House of Representatives and by the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group are seen are having no chance whatever of genral acceptance.

Instead of the expected drop in the value of the rand, it has strengthened against the dollar and given new confidence in the market place. This has been further boosted by the budget package of Mr Barend du Plessis last week and the lowering of bond and interest rates as building societies and banks respond to the increased confidence.

The Government, therefore, sees the state of emergency as having already had a stabilising effect on the unrest situation, as well as on the economy of the country.

Unlike the situation a few weeks ago, street-vendors have returned to the streets of areas such as Soweto and Atteridgeville as life in the townships resumes the stronger air of normality.

The success of the operation was said to be such that the Public Safety Amendment Bill and the Internal Security Bill would be signed into law this week, but will not replace the existing emergency regulations.

THE CITIZEN was told that the two new laws would most probably be held in reserve for use should there be incidents after the lifting of the state of emergency. It remained Government policy to lift the state of emergency as soon as the situation in South Africa had returned to one of peaceful normality — "and that means, when people could go about their daily affairs without fear".

Indian, Colored Parties Ponder Continued Role

MB231305 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1100 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Parties in the Indian and colored houses of Parliament meet today to discuss the future of their participation in the tricameral system. This comes after the two security bills, which both houses rejected, were pushed through the President's Council last week. Our Parliamentary correspondent, Patrick Cull, has this report.

[Cull] The Labor Party's caucus met here today to discuss just what sanctions it plans to take against the government after the Public Safety Amendment Bill and the Internal Security Amendment Bill were rushed through the council at the end of last week. The bills are expected to be signed by the state president today or tomorrow and will then become law.

At the same time other parties in the two houses are also meeting to discuss whether they intend remaining within the system following the withdrawal of one Solidarity member for the President's Council on Friday. The key, however, lies with the Labor Party, who could well opt for the tactic of refusing to pass any legislation, thus forcing the President's Counicl to discuss every bill. But they are unlikely to pull out of the system at this stage.

Radio Says President Botha Must Endorse Bills

MB232015 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1900 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Our political news staff reports that the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, will be compelled in terms of the constitution to endorse the two controversial security bills on the recommendations of the President's Council in spite of requests not to do so.

This has become apparent from a statement by the office of the state president that the Public Safety Amendment Bill making provision for the declaration of unrest areas and the Internal Security Bill making provision for detention without trial for 180 days will become effective soon.

The office of the state president notes that the two bills were accepted by the House of Assembly and rejected by the other two houses. After that, they were referred by the President's Council to the state president for a decision. After consideration, the President's Council decided by a majority of votes that the measures should be submitted to the state president for approval. Therefore in terms of the constitution, the bills are considered accepted by Parliament.

Our political news staff reports that as far as is known the two bills have not yet come before the state president, but as there can be no uncertainty about the correctness of the handling of the two bills, their endorsement is a mere formality.

South African Airways Ready To Evade Sanctions

MB231803 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
23 Jun 86 p. 1

[By Michael Chester]

[Text] South African Airways has laid elaborate strategies to lease out several of its jumbo 747 jetliners so that they can be flown under the colors of neighbour states, according to travel industry sources.

Amid growing threats of bans on several key overseas routes, the sources say contingency plans have been drafted to counter any possibility of the withdrawal of landing rights for SAA in the United States, Western Europe and Australia.

Minister of Transport Mr Hendrik Schoeman has declined to comment on the reports, but said in a statement to *THE STAR*: "We are not prepared to be isolated and are continously busy with practical plans in co-operation with countries which are prepared to do a good business deal.

"I am not prepared to comment on your information ... and I am not prepared to divulge our plans."

In Johannesburg, travel sources say strategy options being considered by SAA to counter the wave of banning threats from overseas include:

— Leasing several Boeing 747s — perhaps at least three — to Zambia, and providing South African crews to fly regular new

services on international routes. The planes would be resprayed and flown with Zambian Airways colours.
— Leasing other jumbos to Swaziland under an identical scheme.
— Possible expansion of the deal which SAA struck with Mauritius about two years ago — a similar leasing arrangement under which there is already a regular once-a-week service between the island and London.

Negotiations are believed to be under way with at least five overseas airlines to increase the number of flights they make in and out of South Africa — on the understanding that they pay a special surcharge to SAA. They are Olympic Airways of Greece, Alitalia of Italy, Sabena of Belgium, KLM of Holland, and UTA of France. Each of the five airlines would be invited to increase the number of their weekly flights from two to three.

SAA is using the argument that it is entitled to a slice of the profits on services to South Africa because of the savings open to overseas airlines since they are not forced — like SAA — to fly round "the bulge" of West Africa to avoid flying over hostile black countries.

THE STAR bureau in London reports that the British Government is likely to rule against stopping direct flights from South Africa when senior ministers meet today. Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher is said to have ruled out an SAA ban on both financial and legal grounds.

It would cost British Airways about R240 million in revenue if flights were halted, and a ban on SAA landing rights would lead to legal wrangles and could take up to two years to implement.

Police Prohibit UDF Play in Cape Town

MB231721 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1702 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 23, SAPA — The divisional commissioner of the South African Police for the Western Province Division, Brigadier C.A. Swart, had prohibited a gathering organised by the United Democratic Front Bo-Kaap area committee, as a play entitled "Senzenina." ["What have We done"]

Brigadier Swart said in a statement issued in Cape Town today that in terms of the Public Safety Act, 1953 (Act 3 of 1953), the play which was to have been held at the Schotsche Kloof Civic Centre, Schotsche Kloof, Cape Town, has been prohibited.

Nel Says Number of Detainees To Be Announced 'Soon'

MB211155 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] The deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel, says the number of people detained in South Africa will be announced soon. Interviewed by the BBC, Mr Nel said that the next of kin of all detainees had been informed of their detention. Mr Nel emphasized that no one who conducted himself normally and did an ordinary job of work would be detained. He said that the state of emergency was a temporary measure that would be lifted as soon as possible.

Unionists Offer To Come Out of Hiding

MB220902 Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English
22 June 86 pp 1, 2

[By Phil Mtimkulu and Mudini Maivha]

[Text] Senior trade-union officials yesterday offered to come out of hiding in a bid to settle a series of on-going strikes — but first they need guarantees they will not be detained.

Frustrated managements are seriously concerned. The removal of key union leaders under state of emergency regulations have left companies wondering with whom they should be negotiating.

A number of officials of Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union of South Africa (CCAWU-SA) which organises the retail industry are known to be in detention. Many others are in hiding for fear of being detained.

An industrial relations expert said the situation was chaotic, with little rational dialogue taking place between workers and management while Mr Tony Bloom, Chairman of the Premier Group Holdings, said management was now faced with running factories by dealing with "the mob".

Business leaders held urgent meetings with the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, and Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, about the detentions.

Representatives of OK Bazaars, Pick 'n' Pay, CNA [Central News Agency], Metro, Frasers, Woolworths and Checkers met Mr Le Grange yesterday.

Mr Mervyn King, chairman of the delegation, said: "The minister said the Government was sympathetic but the maintanance of Law and Order was a priority."

Transport and Allied Workers' Union (TAWU) members at Sandfontein, Pretoria went on strike last week and there was a reported sit-in at Garlicks, Carlton Centre, yesterday.

A man claiming to be a shop steward in hiding said in a telephone interview that if their freedom could be guaranteed they would come out of hiding and talk to management and workers.

He maintained that the detention of union leaders would be a tricky issue and said they would insist on them being released — albeit not as a precondition of the talks.

"By now it should be clear that we as union leaders are finding it increasingly difficult to contain the anger of the workers. However we are still the only people left to talk to them."

The detention of union officials has resulted in a number of wild-cat strikes at more than 60 stores from Woolworths and the CNA to Checkers and the OK Bazaaars.

At least one Pick 'n' Pay, 12 OK Bazaars, 14 Woolworths, six CNA stores and between 15 and 20 Checkers stores in the Transvaal were affected by strikes. Tracking down union officials on the run is no easy task. Direct contact is impossible. Several union offices were deserted this week with only administrative offices holding the fort.

Workers out on strike were not making any pay demands neither were they talking to anybody. They just downed their tools.

A Council of Unions of South Africa (CUSA) employee said they did not know what was happening ot their affiliate unions. Other officials expressed fear that members could lose faith in unions in the absence of representation where there are disputes.

Reportage on Detainees Held Under Emergency

85 Detained in East London

MB241305 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1259 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, June 24, SAPA — Police detained 85 people in Duncan Village, near East London, on June 12 in terms of the emergency regulations, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said today. Replying to questions from Mr Errol Moorcroft (PFP Albany), Mr Le Grange said the detainees were being held in police cells and prisons in the area. None of the them had been charged. Mr Le Grange also said a house had been searched in the township on the same day and "inciting documents" had been seized in terms of the emergency regulations. The documents would be used as evidence in a court case.

Foreign Priests Detained, MP Says

MB240439 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2028 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, June 23, SAPA — Three foreign Catholic priests who had gone to Pietermaritzburg on Saturday to visit their parishioners had been detained,Mr Peter Soal (PFP Johannesburg North) said tonight. Speaking in the second reading debate on the Restoration of South African Citizenship bill, he said the three are Father John Bouma, of Marianhill Convent, a Father Corryn, of Cedara, and Father Edgar Weinma, also of Cedara. Mr Soal said they were not South African citizens but foreign nationals from Holland, Belgium and Germany.

University Staff, Students Detained

MB231355 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1330 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 23, SAPA — The acting vice-chancellor of Wits [Witwatersrand] University, Prof Robert Charlton, said today several members of the staff and of the student body of the university had been detained without trial in terms of the emergency regulations.

"The Draconian provisions of these regulations seem to prohibit us from saying who was detained, commenting on the manner in which some of these detentions appear to have taken place, or querying the conditions under which they are detained," Prof Charlton said in a statement. "The legislation allows detention, and indeed any other invasions of civil lberties, on the sole basis of the opinion of a policeman or soldier, with no test of such opinion by a court. We have taken all the steps that are open to us to assist those who have been detained.

"The students in detention will obviously not be able to sit their examinations. Many others have had their preparation for the examinations disrupted by harassment or the fear of harassment, or detention.

"I have assured the student leaders that applications for deferment of examinations for this reason will be viewed sympathetically, and I know that I can count on the understanding and cooperation of members of staff in this regard.

"The declaration of the state of emergency has had serious consequences for the academic programme of the university," Prof Charlton said.

Information Bureau Reports Four Die in Unrest

MB231445 Johannebsurg SAPA in English 1441 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 23, SAPA — Herewith unrest situation report for the 24-hour period 6am yesterday to 6am today as issued by the Bureau for Information (and received by SAPA at 1615 today):

"Two Russian-made landmines were found on farm roads in the Vryheid area on Sunday, 22/6/1986. One mine was discovered on the farm Smaldeel belonging to Mr Hendrik van Rensburg when a truck activated the mine which failed to explode.

"The mine was later destroyed by bomb disposal experts.

"In the second incident, about 10km from where the first mine was discovered, a similar mine, both TM 57s, was found on the farm Mooitgedacht, belonging to Mr J.L. Solms.

"The mine was found after security forces received information emanating from the local black population.

"It was also rendered harmless by bomb disposal experts.

"There were no injuries or damage to property.

"Black on black violence continued during this period, two blacks reported being murdered and the timely intervention of security forces preventing two attempted murders on blacks.

"In Tembisa the burnt body of a black man was found. No arrests have been made.

"At Valsfontein (KwaNdebele) blacks attacked a 35-year-old black man, killed him with stones, and then set him alight. Security forces arrested three blacks who will face criminal charges.

"In Hazyview (eastern Transvaal) a group of blacks holding a so-called People's Court attempted to murder a black woman. The timely intervention of security forces saved the woman, and four blacks were arrested. They will face criminal charges.

"At Khutsong (western Transvaal) blacks doused another black man with petrol, and attempted to set him alight. Security forces arrived on the scene, saved the man, and arrested five black men. They will face criminal charges."

Ends report

Bureau Reports Two Deaths

MB241131 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] The South African Bureau of Information said in its latest unrest report released in Pretoria that two black men have been killed in incidents of violence in the country.

In the first incident, a man was shot dead by (?an unknown) black man at KwaNobuhle, near Uitenhage, in the eastern Cape province. In the second incident, at (?Ackerville), near Witbank, in the eastern part of the Transvaal province, a man was shot when a group of blacks attacked a municipal vehicle. The report also said an explosion damaged a toilet at the Jabulani amphitheatre in Soweto outside Johannesburg.

Police Issue Explosion Report

MB240809 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0809 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 24, SAPA — An unrest report from the SAP public relations directorate in Pretoria has been sent to us as follows:

"Three black women were this morning at 04H55 injured in an explosion which occurred in a corrugated iron house on Plot 38 at Luipaardsvlei near Randfontein.

"Commercial explosives were used in the incident and inital investigations would indicate that this occurrence is not unrest related by rather the result of a personal argument.

"There were eight black people in the hut at the time of the explosion. The hut was only partially damaged.

"The condition of the injured is described as reasonably serious.

"The SA police are investigating the incident."

Ends report.

SABC TV Interviews Steward on Unrest Incidents

MB201726 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1545 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The chief of the Bureau for Information, Mr Dave Steward, says incidents of unrest in the country are decreasing. Earlier today, Mr Steward spoke to TV News.

[Begin video] [Steward] I think that we can be quite satisfied with developments during the first week of this very difficult period. The number of incidents of violence has continued to decline, and I think that we have disrupted the plans of radicals to make the 16-26 June the beginning of a national uprising.

[Unidentified reporter] There are in fact rumors that they now plan for a big action on 26th. Will we be prepared for that as well?

[Steward] I think the security forces are prepared for any eventualities, and they will be in control of the situation.

[Reporter] Do not press curbs promote unwarranted negative speculation?

[Steward] Press curbs are never popular anywhere, least of all in South Africa. But we must understand that we are involved in a process of trying to stop serious disruption to our national life. We are trying to restore a climate of peace and tranquility in this country so that we can all get along with our daily lives and restore momentum to the process of political evolution. It is completely unrealistic to imagine that in this battlefield of perceptions, that the media does not play an important role. It is important also to remember that the restrictions placed on reporting are restrictions which deal mainly with the state of emergency. They have not limited the ability of the press to report freely on a broad range of national matters or to criticize the government on this broad range of national matters. [end video]

Natal-KwaZulu Constitution Talks Conclude

MB210523 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Discussion on constitutional matters at the Natal-KwaZulu conference in Durban has closed with a number of recommendations to the constitutional committee. A statement issued after the talks indicates that the committee's task is now to create a suitable framework for a single legislative body in the region. The committee's activities are expected to last at least a week, so the conference will resume on 3 July.

East Rand Land To Be Made Available for Townships

MB231745 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Land is to be made available for further black township development bordering on Tembisa on the East Rand. In a statement released in Cape Town today the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said this was the first step in the implementation of the recommendation of the recently adopted positive urbanization policy set out in the governemnt white paper on urbanization. About 800 hectares could be developed and would give private developers a chance to share in the development project. Mr Heunis said investigations into similar development projects were being carried out in other black urban areas.

Conservative Party Opposes Single Population Tally

MB211123 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1119 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, June 21, SAPA — The Conservative Party [CP] could not support legislation that put all South Africans onto one population register, Dr Frans van Staden (CP Koeddespoort) said today.

Speaking in the second reading debate on the identification bill, he said a former prime minister, Dr D.F. Malan, had warned that the whites of South Africa would disappear in the "sea" of non-white races if they did not steadfastly maintain their races purity. The National Party [NP] had proved it had no respect for racial purity when it scrapped the Mixed Marriages Act and section 16 of the Immorality Act. The NP was now creating an "identity crisis" for whites by removing racial distinction in the identity document. The next step would be to scrap the race Classification Act.

Dr van Staden said the bill went further by providing for the use of this "identity-less" document in elections instead of the voters rolls. The NP would probably use this provision to hold a "colourless" referendum. While there were aspects of the bill the CP supported, some of its clauses made it totally unacceptable.

Bophuthatswana Budget for 1986/87 Presented

MB201104 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1047 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 20, SAPA — The minister of finance for Bophuthatswana, Mr L.G. Young, tabled his budget speech in the Bophuthatswana parliament this week. The statutory and current expenditure for 1986/7 was R707 million. The statutory and currect expenditure will account for R2 million and R705 million respectively.

An amount of R108 million which will be financed by the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) loans, will be restricted to the development expenditure and this amount shows a significant departure from the R271 million spent for the same purpose last year.

Mr Young said that the government will, inevitably, also be expanding on a number or small projects throughout the country, primarily in education and health improvement. However, one major project, namely, the Eerstepoort Dam, will be carried through to completion this year. This project will help ease the effects of the four years of severe drought to which Bophuthatswana has been subjected and which have in effect caused the government to adjust some of its long-term development programmes and particularly those that are cash hungry.

Some projects that require foreign currency will be frozen wherever possible because "the weakness of the rand has placed burdens upon the government and has consequently forced it to reassess present and, more importantly, future exchange rates in what has now become an extremely expensive investment exercise resulting from the economic pressure which the world has placed on South Africa. The minister indicated that there is a need for investment in Bophuthatswana and this can be in the form of money and also in fixed assets such as shopping centres which are presently insufficient to meet the country's needs.

President Opens Church Council's Annual Conference

MB240550 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2250 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 23, SAPA — The worst possible choice for the church in South Africa to make at this point would be to choose sides — it could not afford to be partisan, the president of the South African Council of Churches [SACC], Bishop Manas Buthelezi said in Johannesburg tonight.

Delivering what he called a "biblical address" as the opening sermon to the week-long annual conference of the SACC in Bosmont, Bishop Buthelezi said Christ had founded only one church on earth in which all "groupings could be united, different ideologies and philosophies could come together — there is room enough for all viewpoints to interact." The church must be there for all, at cannot afford to endorse particular political parties or groups. It is there to provide unity for all," he said.

A section of the liturgy of the service tonight included a response which read:

"The people who died in Pretoria, the children who died in Soweto, the families who died in Messina, the comrades who died in Maputo, Maseru and Gaborone, the policemen who died in our townships, the soldiers who died in Angola, — these were my children, your brothers."

Bishop Buthelezi underscored this point in his address when he said: "The church preaches the gospel of liberation to set free both the oppressor and the oppressed."

The call to worship in the liturgy also included two paragraphs which were not use — because they would have contravened the nationwide state of emergency regulations and had been drawn up before the announcement of the latter in June 12.

The opening service was attended by several prominent church leaders, including the Anglican archbishop-elect of Cape Town, Bishop Desmond Tutu, the Rev Joseph Wing of the Congregational Church and Dr Simon Gqubule of the Theological Federal Seminary at Pietermaritzburg, both of whom serve on the presidium of the SACC. Dr Allan Boesak was absent, as was the geenral secretary, Dr Beyers Naua and several others who are expected to arrive with the majority of the 200 delegates to the conference. Dr Nico Smith from Pretoria and Mrs Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash were also present.

The council represents almost half the South African population according to official government statistics for 1980. Of the remainder, more than 50 percent are from churches which are not members of the SACC and the rest are not Christian or religion-affiliated.

Bishop Buthelezi, who was assisted by the Rev Sol Jacobs, Dr Wolfram Kistner and Dr B. Mazibuko, said the church was often accused of being a "soft or a sissy," but that some o its most effective actions which might not seem "earth shattering" had made unique marks, and added that the word of God was also called "a two-edged sword."

He examined, as criteria for the church in the present times, concepts such as holiness, apostolicity, unity and catholicity.

"Now, when there is a dark cloud over our country, the church most shine over all and into the prison walls to remind us of the vision of a promised land," Bishop Buthelezi said.

Of apostilicity and, in more detail catholicity, he said they were concepts which brought dimensions of inclusivity rather than exclusivity — and aspect seldom understood.

This was of major inportance to the role of the church for the future South Africa when it would have to teach "our people an inclusive understanding of our country."

The liturgy also included prayers for migrant labourers, students who are "fighting against the apartheid system and sacrificing their lives," "collaborators," and the affluent who have "lost their common humanity."

The service ended with a prayer "to end unjust rule" — with separate parts for whites and blacks — and the singing of Nkosi Sikelela [God bless Africa].

Examines Church 'Crisis'

MB230500 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1903 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 22, SAPA — The National Conference of the South African Council of Churches [SACC], which starts tomorrow afternoon in Johannesburg, will be taking a look at the role of the church in the present crisis — a subject discussed by a closed emergency meeting held by church leaders earlier this year.

At an emergency meeting called by the SACC in April, several organisations not linked to the church took part, including the ADF [United Democratic Front], AZAPO [Azanian People's Organisations], the National Education Crisis Committee (NECC), the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), the Congress of South African Students (COSAS) and student organisations. The report of the emergency meeting which was sent to member churches, will be tabled at the conference.

A highlight of the conference will be on Wednesday morning when Prof Wolfgang Huber, of the Heidelberg University, Germany, and chairman of the Kirkchentag presidium, will talk about "hope in crisis — a global perspective." Many of the discussions will not be able to be reported as a result of the emrgency regulations.

Slabbert Opens Kimberly Education Conference

MB200449 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2157 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Kimberley, June 20, SAPA — Racist institutions could not be used to bring about a non-racial South Africa, the former leader of the opposition in the House of Assembly, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, said in Kimberley today. He delivered the keynote address to a national conference of the Union of Teachers Association of South in Kimberley. About 1500 delegates from the Cape, Natal, Transvaal and Orange Free State attended.

Dr Slabbert spoke on the conference theme "The sword and the ploughshare". Apartheid was not domination, racism or economic exploitation, but was legislation that removed the freedom of the individual on the grounds of race and ethnicity, he said.

There was a dilemma in choosing the structures that should serve in a transitionary period while moving away from apartheid, Dr Slabbert said. There were no easy answers, but the fact that new structures must be created and the old abandoned, was clear.

"If I say that non-racial structures should be created, then I mean that freedom of association must be repaired or restored in all our communities and that people decide voluntarily in which movements they wish to participate and what leadership figures they would use. Then 1976 came, that was the year the students revolted in Soweto. The one thing that has become clear to me is that those children, whatever their mistakes, whatever their extravagances, those children have discovered an irresistible desire for freedom.

"We may scoff at this, we may be cynical about it, we may even in a paternalistic sense try to deflect it, but I can tell you now we will not succeed," Dr Slabbert said.

There were two options — to help and guide that freedom and become part of it, or to become redundant and useless. The desire for freedom and the discovery of freedom on the part of the youth, was the greatest challenge education in this country had yet faced. "It is the challenge of education to shape the desire for freedom into the ploughshare that can shape a free society."

This could be done by proclaiming and living according to those values associated with a non-racial democracy; by discovering the needs of the community; its painful transition to a non-racial democracy; and by rejecting and opposing those structures which continue to be obstacles to the values and needs of a non-racial democracy. "It is the responsibility of teachers to shape that spirit into the plough share of a new non-racial democracy in South Africa," Dr Slabbert said.

Amateur Natal Pilot Arrested in Botswana

MB220455 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2110 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 21, SAPA — An amateur Natal pilot was arrested at the Botswana military airport in Gaborone today and is being held in police custody. A *SUNDAY TIMES* report said this was confirmed by a spokesman for the Gaborone CID [Criminal Investigations Department], Mr Caesar Thebe, who said that the pilot, Mr E. J. "Hunkie" Venter, was in good health. Mr Thebe said that according to the detained pilot, he had landed at the military airport instead of the Sir Seretse Khama civilian airport, after being given "incorrect information."

He added that Mr Venter's aircraft — a turbo-charged 6-seater Bonanza — had been confiscated by the military authorities. It was first believed that Mr Venter's wife and two children were with him in Botswana. But Mr Thebe said it appeared that they returned to South Africa today by car. It is believed that Mr Venter is a farmer/businessman from the Empangeni district in Natal. A spokesman for the Natal flight centre at Virginia airport, Durban, said Mr Venter had learned to fly at the centre about two years ago. "He is a very competent pilot and a very pleasant person. He is in his late 20's," he added.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

CAPE TIMES on Media Restrictions

"In the interests of achieving its objectives efficiently and bringing the state of emergency to a swift termination, the the state would be wise to review its decision to impose restrictions on the news media, particularly the clamp-down on independent reporting of the actions of the police and other forces," Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 19 June says in an editorial on page 6. When the newspapers can no longer provide the public with a "daily flow of news and information," "there is inevitably a sharp decline in public confidence in the news media, starting with the state-controlled electronic media and Nationalist-supporting propaganda journals but also extending in time to independent news media, once these media are well and truly hogtied by emergency regulations and can no longer function in their traditional fashion." The results of suppressing news reports are "the growth of public scepticism about the information media and an erosion in the credibility of official spokesmen." "If the imposition of a state of emergency is designed to achieve a rapid return to calm and confidence, the use of severe press curbs is hardly likely to achieve this aim. The contrary is more likely."

CAPE TIMES on Economic Measures

Commenting on the economic measures announced by Finance Minister Barend du Plessis in a second editorial on the same page, the *CAPE TIMES* says that the measures fall "far short of the imaginative supply-side economics (increasing the stake of the private sector) that so many are convinced is needed to get South African business rolling again. To be sure the state cannot readily afford significantly to slash spending while it and the parastatals employ some 43 per cent of all white workers in activities that do not usually make money. That is why it should make a bold start on its declared policies of privatization and deregulation instead of constantly toying with the symptoms of our financial malaise."

Esterhuyse Speech to U.S. Committee

Reporting on a speech to the U.S. advisory committee on South Africa by "Stellenbosch philosopher and Nationalist guru" Prof Willie Esterhuyse in a column on the same page, Simon Barber writes that Esterhuyse told the committee that South Africa "could be divided into three categories: the radical left, the reactionary right and the 'in-betweens' — a vast divided and directionless majority stretching from President Botha through Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Bishop Tutu and Dr Allan Boesak to broad elements of the ANC, united only by a desire for a truly democratic future." Esterhuyse said that "the reactionary right, though it might comprise as much as 35 percent of the white minority, was not such a problem." However, the left "was more frightening because it was out of control." "It was therefore up to the 'in-betweens' to coalesce and take charge of their own destiny before the left took it totally out of their hands." Esterhuyse said the "government would have to take three immediate, dramatic steps: clear unequivocal citizenship for all, regardless of whether they lived in the homelands, repeal of the Group Areas and Population Registration acts and the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela." Esterhuyse, who offered "no excuses, only diagnosis and possible treatment," was well received by the committee and "there were expressions of sincere gratitude." "There is a moral here: If the government stops trying to be understood and instead gets on with doing as Prof Esterhuyse suggests, the men of goodwill and common sense in the U.S. may be able to stop those who would turn the country into a wasteland."

16 June Stayaway

"If Monday's general strike proved noting else, it dispelled the long-held notion that work stayaways in South Africa are successful largely because of 'intimidation' in the townships," Phillip van Niekerk writes in a column on the same page. "Given the huge security presence in and around most townships on June 16, there was no way that people wanting to go to work could have been hindered on the way in or out by intimidators. One is left with the inescapable conclusion that several million workers voted with their feet on Monday." However, there were regional and sectoral differences. The "negligible stayaway" at the mines "suggests that, despite indications to the contrary earlier this year, most black miners are isolated from the political currents in the townships." "On the other side of the spectrum are retail workers on the Reef, may of whom started striking on Friday." "The fact that the union movement in the form of COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] has become a full-fledged member of the black political opposition was recognized by the state last week when, for the first time, unionists were as hard hit as other political organizations by detentions."

CITIZEN on 'Press Curbs'

"Although we would like to see changes in the press curbs, we believe that as long as the Bureau for Information holds daily press conferences on the unrest, it should not allow them to deteriorate into free-for-all, mudslinging occasions in which media people, especially overseas newsmen, either attack the Government or ask loaded political questions," Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 20 June says in an editorial on page 6. "Thus we agree with the Bureau's decision to issue details of unrest and confine questions to these specific matters." "Having said that, we suggest the Government revise its methods of dealing with the media and ease some of the restrictions." Instead of a daily press conference in Pretoria, "the Bureau should have spokesmen in all provinces and at local level who could, in consultation with police press liaison officers, confirm or restrict news. Such news as is released or confirmed would be circulated to newspapers throughout the country, through SAPA or correspondents, and a central briefing would not be necessary." The government should also ease the restrictions on journalists' entry to unrest areas. "The important thing is to provide or allow quick and reliable information, otherwise rumour gains ground and it is impossible to counter it effectively."

BUSINESS DAY on 'Misperception'

Commenting on the growing international call for sanctions in an editorial on page 4, Johannesbsurg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 20 June says that the reasons for the call "include the fact that South Africa is the sort of country whose diplomats (if that is the word) may belabour women with broom handles" and that people like Bishop Tutu, "who admit to knowing nothing about economics and who understand very little of the fears for their own survival that motivates the whites, have presented sanctions abroad as a 'quick fix', an alternative to war. But the decisive factor is a misperception of South Africa as a country whose government on the point of being overwhelmed by revolution." This misperception "has been created by international reporting of events in South Africa." Foreign journalists "have been unable or unwilling to convey to their audiences the dimensions and seriousness of the conflict that would be required to overthrow the governemnt of South Africa by force — not to mention the consequences. Far worse, however, is government's attempts to deal with the problem by a system of crude and ineffectual news management." "The jousting is bound to destroy what remains of mutual trust between media and government, and to aggravate the foreign misperception that the 'quick fix' — a white South African forced into submission by isolation — is around the corner."

BUSINESS DAY on U.S. Sanctions Bill

"It is temptingly easy — and to a certain extent accurate — to dismiss as unimportant the radical SA sanctions Bill passed, against all expectations, by the U.S. House of Representatives," *BUSINESS DAY* says in another editorial on the same page. Either the Senate will soften the bill or President Reagan will veto it. However, "it would be a bad mistake to underestimate the force of public sentiment in a democracy like the U.S. and, if nothing else, the Bill is a telling measure of SA's standing in the U.S."

ANC's Position Consolidated

In a column on the same page, John Battersby writes from London that "The main impact of the Commonwealth report has been to consolidate the position of the ANC as an indispensible part of the solution" for South Africa. "There are all the signs of a new period of rapprochement between the ANC and the West." ANC President Oliver Tambo is to address Conservative MP's at the House of Commons next week and may also "have his first ministerial contact with a member of the British government. The British government and the business community are likely to play a more high-profile role in the East/West battle for the hearts and minds of the main African nationalist movement in SA. After the Commonwealth initiative it would seem doubtful whether the militarily weak and economically dependent Frontline states could ever play a meaningful role in 'delivering' the ANC. This task is going to fall increasingly on the shoulders of the British government."

STAR on Detentions

In an editorial on page 10, Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 20 June says that detentions "are one of the really sinister aspects of the June '86 emergency. How many people have vanished into the hands of the security police? Some estimates put the figure at well over 1,000: it could be less or more." The government insists that relatives of detainees are informed, and this is "a small mercy, even if it in inconsistent: if relatives may know, why not the general public too, in whose name the rule of law has been so badly abrogated?" The government's request to judges to visit detainees is "a helpful safeguard which may go some way to modifying an odious system. It would be better still to return to the rule of law and start repairing the damage done to the fabric of our society."

'Lack of Appreciation' for U.S.

"South Africa's angry reaction to recent public statements by senior American officials displays a lack of appreciation of the difficulties facing the U.S. Administration in trying to defend its maligned policy of constructive engagement," Neil Lurssen of *THE STAR's* Washington Bureau writes in a column on the same page. The United States "wants to stay involved" in South Africa "and use constructively whatever leverage they have in the divided country. But the only way they can persuade their fellow Americans that this is the wise course is to make it clear they see apartheid as a horrible and ultimately doomed system." Although the South African Government used to be "pragmatic about U.S. verbal assaults on SA race laws," "there have been signs of acute sensitivity in despatches." South Africa's growing aggression toward the United States is "puzzling." "The U.S. is one of South Africa's best friends. It is not walking away during a time of difficulty but is trying to be helpful. It is holding international sanctions at bay as best it can. In return for this, Reagan officials are being castigated in the U.S. as racist and stupid, and attacked abroad as fascist." The United States has become a target of antiapartheid demonstrations, which "must be distressing to a President whose dream it has been to bring his fellow Americans together. To a large extent, President Reagan has succeeded in uniting America, but on the issue of South Africa he is increasingly isolated. Thus he will continue to slam South Africa's race policies and Pretoria's attempts to mute that criticism will fail."

Slabbert on Emergency

Commenting on the state of emergency in a column on the same page, Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert writes that there is a divergence in South Africa between the values of freedom and stability and "the only way the Government can resolve" this problem is to "extend coercive control." "The emergency also makes it quite clear that the Government has decided for the 'siege option'. It has said so quite blatantly. It is prepared to go it alone; it is not going to crawl before anybody; it is prepared to fight for its survival at all costs. Politically, this means the Government has no intention whatsoever of negotiating a new constitution in which its own position of dominance and control will disappear. The only political strategy apart from brutal white repression (which is going to become increasingly difficult logistically) is co-optive domination" and the government will increasingly seek to coopt blacks, coloreds, and Indians into a system it can dominate. "It would, therefore, not be surprising if the government increasingly by-passes the normal institutions of government such as Parliament and tries to create new institutions which would give the appearance of a government of national unity. The Government might even suspend the Constitution, if not formally, then in a de facto sense and set up an emergency government in which it will invite blacks, coloureds and Indians to join it in trying to maintain stability."

No SOWETAN Editorial

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 20 June on page 4 says "no comment" in the space where it usually carries its editorial.

'Focus' on 1960 Emergency

In the "Focus" column on page 4 of the *SOWETAN*, Themba Molefe recalls the events of the 1960 state of emergency and the banning of the ANC and the Pan-Africanist Congress, noting that "critics of the Government at the time argued that although the two organisations has 'undesireable aims,' they did not pose a serious threat to the existing system. Liberal politicians said the possibility that leadership among Africans would pass into even more extreme hands if the more moderate legal organisations were driven underground was far more serious." "The country has been through three states of emergency since 1960. Are the same questions posed in 1960 still valid?" Molefe asks."

CITY PRESS on Restrictions

"We would like to offer our profound apologies to our readers for this edition and all subsequent editions of the newspaper for as long as the state of emergency remains in force. Our usual standards of telling you what is happening in this country have been tampered with," Johannesburg *CITY PRESS* in English on 22 June [date as published] says in an editorial on page 2. What the government is doing with the press restrictions is "perpetuating an illusion that everything is fine and we are living in a country where everybody is happy. That is not true. What we are going through is a cycle of controlled truth. For as long as that persists, truth becomes the casualty."

No 'Percy's Itch'

On page 4, *CITY PRESS* carries a statement signed by Percy Qoboza which reads: "As my right to comment on events in my country has been severely restricted by the state of emergency, I have decided to allocate the space normally allowed for my 'Percy's Itch' to details of the effect of the emergency on you, the reader." In the space in which "Percy's Itch" is usually carried, *CITY PRESS* details what actions would violate the state of emergency regulations, what is meant by a subversive statement, and the rights of security forces.

Isolation Not Solution

"Of the many disturbing trends in this crisis, among the most alarming — and most deserving of opposition — is the argument by some of our rulers that South Africa can somehow isolate herself from the human race," says a page 38 editorial in the Johannesburg *SUNDAY TIMES* in English on 22 June. "To hell with unctious, uncomprehending, meddlesome outsiders, goes this view. We will slam the shutter and survive on our own." Despite the growing call for sanctions overseas South Africans should resist turning "their backs on an unreasoning world." "While there may be some limited, short-term gains as our economy turns inwards and artifically pumps itself up, the inevitability is degeneration, general impoverishment and even more unemployment to fuel unrest. Sanctions, and the concomitant isolation which they bring, should therefore be resisted at every cost. The siren, xenophobic songs of the isolationists must be ignored." There are still foreign leaders who oppose sanctions and every effort should be made to help them. "Most certainly, attempts to hermetically seal this country to halt the free flow of news are not helpful, confirming as they tend to do, claims by our enemies that there are heinous things the Government wants to hide." "The best way to fend off isolation is to make our society more, not less open," so "our dwindling band of defenders will have something to work with." "To this end, let us have a declaration that the last vestiges of apartheid — the Group Areas and Lands Acts, as well as Population Registration — will be scrapped before the end of the year. Without this, even Mrs Thatcher may be forced to buckle. And after that, the deluge..."

SUNDAY TIMES on Security Bills

"The outcome of the 'Le Grange Bills' row was never in real doubt," says a second editorial on the same page. "Now, flush with a not unexpected victory, the Government might care to consider the implications of these do-it-yourself emergency powers conferred on the Minister of Law and Order." It is questionable whether these emergency powers will "improve the security force's ability to maintain order over and above the already enormous pre-emergency statutory powers they possess" and whether they provide "even part of an answer to our political crisis." The answers to these questions will be "some time in the making."

State's Right to Self-Defense

In the "Another Voice" column on the same page, Harald Pakerdorf writes: "Nobody in his right mind will every try to claim that a state does not have the right to defend itself. This should particularly be so of a state which is reforming itself from within, which is trying to broaden democracy even if not many people believe that that is what it is doing. Like South Africa. But then, we are not dealing with people in their right minds. For them, whatever South Africa does it won't be good enough." South Africans "do not live in isolation and all acts must be weighed against possible foreign reaction and in what manner they do or do not play into the hands of those who are trying to undermine this state." Pakendorf asks whether this weighing up actually took place before the emergency was declared. "We do not know but if it did, there was some miscalculation." Although the emergency may have stopped violence, "it did not stop the sanctions train." While a state has a right to defend itself, the need to suspend the rules and declare a state of emergency is "an admission of failure." A state also has the right to use abnormal methods to defend itself, but "it needs to be reminded that arresting citizens and refusing to let the public know who is under arrest is not acceptable." Imprisoning people "without due process of law is undemocratic and unacceptable and certainly not the way to convince citizens that you are really trying to broaden the democratic base" and to "take the right to free and unfettered information away is undemocratic, unacceptable and counterproductive." "It is we who have to say these things because we are the state, we are what is being defended." However, we must not fall into the trap of arguing: ah, but look at how little understanding foreigners have for our situation, look at the horrible violence inside black communities, look at how we are always blamed for whatever happens." "In the end we have to live by our own lights, what standards we consider to be those we would like to be governed by now and in the future. It is foolish to think that the simple act of exchanging a white elite for a black elite translates into a broadening of democracy." "We have to live our lives here and now in the manner and according to the standards by which we would like to continue living — thus understanding why the state acted but reminding it too that what it has done is abnormal."

No 'Beyond Apartheid'

On the same page, the *SUNDAY TIMES* carries the following notice: "*THE SUNDAY TIMES* regrets the suspension of its 'Beyond Apartheid' forum which began on May 4 and was scheduled to run for another six weeks. However, the provisions of the state of emergency so limit the scope of the debate that it has been temporarily suspended."

Economic, Political Confidence Bleak

"Junius" writes on page 38 of the *SUNDAY TIMES* that even though South Africa's economic strength sometimes redeemed its politics in the past, "economic distress now fuels and feeds on political outrage." An economic upswing has failed to materialize because of "political failure, aided by some economic misjudgements in prior years which are well documented." First, living off exports and the manufacturing industry has made South Africans dependent on foreign supply for particular parts or items and "we are vulnerable to interruptions of our foreign trade. Yet when this is threatened we often indulge in acts which increase their likelihood." South Africans are also "vulnerable to interruptions in the flow of foreign investment capital." Third, they are "vulnerable to interruptions in the flow of foreign credit; and no foreign banker now regards us as a good risk." "Once fundamental confidence has waned, like a reputation for honesty, it is hard to recover." "If economic and political confidence are not to be recovered, the prospects are bleak indeed." Like the nobles of Rome who were described as " 'more tenacious of property than freedom,' " South Africans "will probably lose both because they underrated those liberties which are the foundation of property."

Equal Education for Blacks

Marties Meiring writes on the same page on the need for equal education for blacks. "In conversation with blacks over the spectrum it has become a litany to state the basic aspiration — the desire towards equal education. The white establishment has possibly listened too easily to black resentment of being educationally deprived without really understanding how deep the wound goes. And how horribly it festers." "Among a vast number of schoolgoing youth the unfortunate perception has risen that they will not go to school until equal education is implemented." "Unless there is visible and dramatic proof of parity in education, there is going to be little ground to reach their parents' cooperation."

Pottinger on National Statutory Council

Brian Pottinger writes on page 39 that "in Cape Town this week senior party members seemed to welcome the state of emergency as cathartic. It was, one Minister implied, the base plate. From here on the game could only improve. The implication is that once things improve there will be a slow relaxation of the emergency measures." "Assuming the emergency does work — if only in the short term — what does the government intend doing with its borrowed time?" The central focus of government attention will turn to the National Statutory Council of which the exact details of its functions are still unclear. Despite some quarters' arguments that the council should be "purely advisory to the President and be charged only with suggesting the steps necessary to create the climate in which pukka negotiations can take place with legitimate leadership," the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning argues that the forum must be both advisory and have effective powers so that it can be seen to deal with issues which are of concern to black South Africans. Once this process is under way there is much greater hope of building up a momentum for change which can draw more legitimate black leaders into negotiations over a completely new constitution for South Africa. Thus, in the short term, the national council could well be given executive functions. Such a step means a new constitution. And that means a referendum. Anything that lumbers the wagon forward at least a step is welcome."

Suzman on Pass Laws

Even though "the most important reform measure that this Government has ever introduced, was passed by Parliament — the Abolition of Influx Control Bill," this has not received "any attention in the outside world which has long been looking for some positive action from the Govenment for the reform measures it had promised," Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, says on page 39 of the *SUNDAY TIMES*. "Nevertheless, millions of black citizens will be relieved of the harassment of the Pass Laws, and will enjoy unprecedented freedom from restrictions on their mobility. Yet, in the tempo of the '80's the impact of these reforms has been minimal." "Over the years literally millions of black people have been arrested and many thrown into prisons as a result of the Pass Laws." "What this adds up to in the destruction of good race relations, or in economic terms in lost man-hours, or in the effect on the relationship between the police and the black community, cannot be estimated." "If the Government had deliberately set out to create an unstable society, it could not have done better." "One cannot help reflecting that if only the Government had taken the action of abolishing the Pass Laws at the time of Sharpeville — way back in 1960 — when blacks were demonstrating against the Pass Laws, instead of banning the ANC and the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], maybe today South Africa would not be in its present sorry situation, enduring a violence and instability, and a state of emergency."

Economic Sanctions Condemned

John Kane-Berman, director of the South African Institute of Race Relations, writes on the same page: "The question is not whether sanctions are right or wrong but whether or not they achieve what they are supposed to achieve. There is no simple answer." Despite sports sanctions in the form of international boycotts against South Africa having had a benefincial effect, "there are too many unanswered questions about economic sanctions." "I have yet to hear convincing arguments about the nature of the process that sanctions would set in motion leading to the desired object." It is possible that sanctions might make the government dig in its heels and embark on "wholesale political repression." "Black economic muscle as represented by unions and consumer power is a potentially powerful force for basically non-violent change as it grows in size, both absolutely and in relation to white economic muscle, and develops more sophisticated tactics and strategies. Those who advocate sanctions as an alternative to violence need to answer these questions about the damage that they may do to those instruments." Concerning the removal of apartheid form the statute book, it makes no difference whether it is done by the private sector, the state, or both but "it cannot be done with a stagnant economy." Another risk is that "any black government that comes to power and faces the major expectations that it will certainly face, will not be able to deliver the goods." "The potential gains from a strategy of economic sanctions are too uncertain and the risks too great. I for one would need to be convinced otherwise before accepting that sanctions will bring forward the day of emancipation."

Government 'Main Agitator'

"After a week of Government madness, the jubilation in National Party circles must be intense, despite the crocodile tears that have been shed by some people," says Jon Qwelane in his page 13 "Just Jon" column in the Johannesburg the *SUNDAY STAR* in English on 22 June. "The jubilation is, of course, shared by the Nat's soul brothers and sisters in the HNP [Reformed National Party], CP [Consevative Party], AWB [Afrikaner Resistence Movement], Volkswag [National Guard] and Kappiekommando [Bonnet Kommando]" who are "obsessed with one thing and one thing only — preserving white domination." "Just when will white South Africa's conscience wake up to the simple fact that their Government — which they have returned to power with increasing majority at every election — is the main agitator and troublemaker?" "When will whites wake up to the fact that ultimately they will have to come to terms with the desires and needs of the majority?" "Whatever the answers, the old cliche seems to hold true: The last kicks of a dying horse are always dangerous. All those with tears must prepare to shed them now. The is nothing else to do, except to cry for the beloved country."

Effect of Sanctions

John D'Oliveira says in his "Cross Purposes" column in *THE SUNDAY STAR* on page 13 that both black and white South Africans are wrong to believe that a sanctions campaign "is something in the future, something still being contemplated, something that might be diverted." "Almost everybody forgets that the effective devaluation of the rand over the past two years has probably done more damage to South Africa, to the South African economy, to the South African establishment, to the so-called 'ruling classes' and to the 'masses' than almost anything that might reasonably be expected to come from the current push for international sanctions." "Clearly, the collapse of the rand, together with the loss of confidence in South Africa, has contributed mightily to the present levels of unrest." "So, as South Africans of all races watch the progress of the sanctions campaigns overseas, let neither side pretend that sanctions are matters for the future." "White South Africans should remember that, even if South Africa's major trading partners once again veto effective sanctions, this only prevents another turn of a screw that is already deeply seated and pressing down bloody hard on the battered South African economy."

SUNDAY STAR on Lifting Emergency

Now that the President's Council has approved the security bills, the government should be giving "urgent thought" to lifting the state of emergency *THE SUNDAY STAR* says in an editorial on page 16. The government claims the state of emergency has reduced the unrest, but "not even the bare casualty figures seem to bear that out" and "there is no longer any independent way of checking the Government's version of things. If any other positive effects can be claimed it is hard to think of them amid the clamour of condemnations and threats of sanctions building up abroad. On the debit side, all civil liberties have taken a huge knock." There has also been "a sharp setback to labour relations. Does the Government still care about overseas image, local confidence and the prospects of peaceful negotiations among all South Africans? If it does, it must step back from the perilous brink it trod on June 11."

Rhoodie Interviewed

On the same page, Geralt Maclaim reports on an interview with former Information Secretary Eschel Roodie, who was visiting the country. Rhoodie said that he had been "deeply struck by the sense of depression and defeatism currently evident in South Africa. People don't have any confidence in the immediate future, nor in the medium term. Rhoodie say he accepts "it as inevitable that power-sharing is coming. And I accept that the caucus of the National Party will, in August, give Mr Botha his mandate to proceed with it." South Africans should be aware that they "are extremely vulnerable to what happens overseas and what governments and other organisations do" and that "there are governments which will make decisions which will hurt their own economies as well as ours, simply for ideological reasons." Referring to the cross-border raids, Rhoodies says: "I think it was a very stupid thing to do, given the circumstances, and especially since they have explained to the public at large that they are committed to negotiations and power-sharing system in which everybody should participate." "The result of these actions was calls for disinvestment and boycotts. Disinvestment is already causing damage to South Africa, to the economy, to the value of money here and to the confidence of people."

Trade Boom Despite Sanctions

"South Africa is heading for a record R2-billion trade boom with black Africa — in spite of sanctions, the disinvestment crisis at home" says Kitt Katzen on page 17. Total exports to southern Africa, "from Lesotho to Zaire and the Ivory Coast, and across the Indian Ocean to Comoros and Mauritius, are poised to top the magical R2-billion mark this year for the first time in history." "On top of this, current trends reflect a dramatic increase in SA imports out of Africa." "However, with the threat of international sanctions looming, the key to SA's own economic survival lies one way or another with a vigorous drive to push exports, and its ability, as an economic powerhouse, to underline the extent of its growing trade links with Africa as a whole. In terms of the latest trade figures, SA appears to be doing just this and should have no difficulty in presenting the essence of this message to the international community."

Media Restrictions

In an article on the restrictions on the media on pages 1 and 2 of *THE SUNDAY STAR*'s "Review" section, Gary van Studen likans the restrictions to those imposed on the media in Rhodesia, noting that "while such restrictions were effective to a point, they also had the long-term effect of leaving people ignorant of what was happening and badly informed on important developments." The "general consensus" among journalists who had worked in Rhodesia was that "the restrictions on the press were effective to a point in that they tended to improve white morale, temporarily stabilise the situation and ease tensions to some degree. But in the long term they proved to be a disaster. Once again consensus was that all the restrictions had in effect achieved was to alter perceptions of reality. The reality of the situation itself remained largely unchanged." However, Prof M.B. van Schoor, head of the Department of Communications at the University of South Africa, believes that " 'most whites — even the English speakers who have traditionally been opposed to any interference with the Press — probably support these measures at the moment.' " According to Van Schoor, the danger is " 'that if the government sees that the restrictions seem to be working they may decide to keep them.' " "Regarding the press restrictions as a whole," Van Staden writes, "the overall conclusions would seem to be that they do have short-term benefits. In South Africa they have removed the spotlight from an ugly reality and once out of the spotlight the reality is quickly forgotten. But in the long-term that reality does not actually alter. It may be out of sight and even out of mind — but it remains. And in the final analysis the very people such measures were supposed to help and protect find themselves unable and unwilling to cope when the reality finally emerges from the darkness to confront them."

Schwarz on Economic Measure

Commenting on the new economic measures announced by Finance Minister Barend du Plessis in his "Talking Cents" column on page 15 of the "Review" section, Harry Schwarz writes that what the package needed to do was "to put money into the hands of those who will spend it on South African goods. A reduction in GST [general sales tax] would have meant concessions for the whole population and increased disposable incomes for everyone." However, the package did not include such a measure. "So what does this package do? Will it cause people to invest more or to spend more? Will it make any meaningful impact on unemployment? Will it create the confidence which we need to put the economy right? I wish it could but I doubt it will. It needs a plan with more vision, more courage."

SWAZILAND

Bhekimpi Asks Support for Border Adjustments

MB201736 Mbabane Domestic Service in Siswati 1600 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] The prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi, says the entire Swazi nation will continue its unity under the leadership of His Majesty King Mswati III. Prince Bhekimpi said the unity of the Swazis must be supported by everyone who is of Swazi extraction here in the Kingdom of Swaziland, inclusive of those Swazis resident in South Africa. The prime minister made these remarks in an address to the Ngwempisi electoral constituency, in the Mankayane District today.

He said the majority of Swazis reside in South Africa. However, the border readjustment between the Kingdom of Swaziland and the Republic of South Africa deserves the support of every Swazi person. Referring to youths, he observed that certain parents have a tendency to use children in matters that do not pertain to the welfare of the children. He said such a practice misdirects the children. Prince Bhekimpi warned that youths should not be engaged in political matters as this sphere is reserved for adults only. Here in Swaziland, youths need to be taught respect. Swazi children should not emulate what youths of foreign countries are doing in political matters. Prince Bhekimpi said the Swazis are renowned for their peaceful approach to life and general welfare.

Prince Bhekimpi cautioned the residents of Ngwempisi electoral constituency to exhibit a peaceful demeanor even when problems arise. Referring to the rural agricultural campaign to produce more food for Swaziland, Prince Bhekimpi said a nation without food cannot enjoy peace, and it also lacks respect. Such a foodless nation may end up being bands of bandits.

Another person who addressed the meeting was Mr Mndeni Shabalala, the governor of electoral constituencies. Mr Shabalala said the electoral constituency system is expanding along the lines that were desired by His Majesty the late Sobhuza II. Mr Shabalala urged the nation to cooperate with the electoral constituency officials in accelerating development projects in their areas. This meeting was attended by many people.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Persuaded Not To Pull Out of Commonwealth

HK230327 Hong Kong AFP in English 0152 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Lusaka, June 23 (AFP) — Visiting Commonwealth Secretary-General Shridath Ramphal has apparently persuaded Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda not to pull out of the group for "short-term interests."

Speaking at government house here Sunday, Mr Ramphal appealed to Mr Kaunda's long association with the decolonisation process. "You helped the Commonwealth with the Zimbabwean issue. You helped in making Mrs Thatcher change her mind, you must help again here. Your leaving the body would create difficulties," he said.

Mr Kaunda has threatened to pull Zambia out of the Commonwealth if British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher does not declare sanctions against South Africa and he recently put his country's forces on full alert in expectation of an armed South African incursion.

Mr Ramphal reportedly said to Mr Kaunda: "You have been in the journey for peace for a long time. Backing out at the last minute would not be ideal. Other means and ways of resolving the issue should be found."

He described the imposition of the state of emergency in South Africa last week as the "worst repression on a national scale since Nazi Germany in the 1930s" and labelled those who resisted sanctions as "collaborators of apartheid."

Presenting copies of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group (EPG) findings, he said a no-sanctions policy was "an appeasement" and that economic leverage against the regime was the solution.

"To talk about negotiations after South Africa has turned its back" on the EPG peace mission was "to avoid reality," he said. "Pretoria must be brought to its senses," but he added that no-one wanted to destroy the South African economy.

Mr Kaunda told the Commonwealth chief he would reconsider pulling Zambia out of the group, because it has "unique opportunities to bridge gaps caused by racism and colonialism."

He accused Mrs Thatcher of "thinking about investments in South Africa. She is thinking about 250,000 jobs, but we are thinking about saving human lives.

"The question is, where do we go from here? The EPG mission has failed. What do we do? I know the Pretoria racist government was hell-bent on destroying the EPG mission."

Mr Kaunda predicted the August meeting of the Commonwealth would "place the body on trial," but he supported Mr Ramphal's "confidence" about the outcome.

Kaunda Comments

HK240242 Hong Kong AFP in English 0203 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Lusaka, June 24 (AFP) — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, who said recently his country might leave the Commonwealth if Britain persisted in refusing to impose economic sanctions on South Africa, said here Monday he valued the organisation too much to see it fold up.

"I made the pledge to the Commonwealth secretary-general yesterday and I make it to you that leaving the Commonwealth is not something I take lightly," he told the visiting co-chairman of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group (EPG), Gen Olusegun Obasanjo, and group member John Malacela.

The two visitors arrived here hours after Commonwealth Secretary-General Shridath Ramphal had left the country after an apparent last-minute bid to get Mr Kaunda not to leave the Commonwealth, of which he is a senior member.

Mr Kaunda, who said he had been torn by many appeals to reconsider his threat, told the two men at State House that he had now decided to leave the matter open. "Zambia will not lead the destruction of the Commonwealth," he said.

Mr Kaunda said his threat had been provoked by South Africa's bombing attacks on three black African capitals, including his own, on May 19. He told Gen Obasanjo: "I had to say what I said because I cannot comprehend what (British Prime Minister Margaret) Thatcher has been doing."

The Zambian leader praised the seven-member EPG for its "impossible" peace mission to South Africa and said Pretoria's smashing of those efforts were the last "nails in a coffin." The bombings took place while the EPG was in South Africa.

In reply, Gen Obasanjo called for a "change of heart" by the British prime minister. "I do believe Mrs Thatcher, who I believe has a sense of history, will not do something that will make a Commonwealth member pull out," he said.

"The Commonwealth should mean more to Mrs Thatcher than the myopic interests of her saving jobs and investments in South Africa," he said. He warned that British investments would go up in flames unless action was taken now.

"Instead of saving jobs and investments, Mrs Thatcher will lose commercial and political interests," he said.

Zulu Calls for Mandatory RSA sanctions

MB221230 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Party Secretary General Grey Zulu has said that the only way to bring lasting peace to South Africa is by imposing mandatory economic sanctions against the racist regime.

Mr Zulu, who is on his way to North Korea, China, and Czechoslovakia, said (?in Moscow) that the absence of sanctions would result in more killings. He said the killings, however, (?would not reduce) the burning flame and determination of the oppressed masses to dismantle apartheid and free themselves.

Mr Zulu said that capitalism and imperialism (?carried) their own seeds of destruction and the situation prevailing in South Africa now is ripe for revolution if the racists are not (?considering) [passage indistinct] by people who call themselves civilized.

Security Secretary Warns Against RSA Plans

MB202012 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Secretary of State for Defense and Security Alex Shapi has said that South Africa's plans to strike Zambia again will only be defeated through quick action on the part of the police and other security forces. Mr Shapi said today that the police should act quickly when they receive reports of suspicious persons or events from the public in order to defeat the enemy's mechanizations. Mr Shapi was speaking at a retreat parade in honor of Mr Herbert Masili, the retired inspector general of police, and Mr Mobusa Chingenda, retired commissioner of police, in Lilayi. He said South Africa should not be left to do what it did in Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Zambia again. He said the situation in the region had now reached a stage which called for alertness by every Zambian resident.

Commentary Hails U.S. Sanctions Legislation

MB210832 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Commentary from the Ministry of National Guidance, Information, and Broadcasting Services: "The Vote of the United States Congress"]

[Text] The massive vote by the United States House of Representatives for the strictest possible sanctions against the apartheid white minority regime of South Africa has brought honor and glory to the people of the United States of America and has completely isolated President Ronald Reagan. Even if the bill is not approved by the Senate, the American people through this noble and honest act of Congress have been absolved from any possible condemnation by the struggling and oppressed masses of South Africa and the world public opinion. Suppose, for argument's sake, the Senate will endorse the spirit of Congress [as heard], will President Ronald Reagan torpedo the bill? All signs are that this is most likely because as soon as the decision of Congress was made known, Mr Michael [name indistinct], on behalf of the White House, said the administration remained adamantly opposed to economic sanctions.

In calling for sanctions against South Africa, the world opinion is convinced that this measure will not result int he unnecessary shedding of innocent blood. The alternative is violence and a bloodbath. Already there is abundant state violence which has been unleashed by the fascist regime on the defenseless black majority. We fear that there will soon be a polarization of ideologies which might even lead to a civil war between the white communities themselves. The White House would do well to remember that the American Civil War was triggered off by circumstances much similar to what is happening in South Africa today.

White liberal opinion is growing and the young Afrikaner is not interested in politics of race superiority. This belongs to the illiterate and semiliterate whites who have been protected by racial segregatory laws.

By not siding with the people of the Third World in their heroic struggle against colonialism and imperialism, the United States has lost votes, respect, and influence. It is not just a question of coercing small nations into loving Washington in exchange for the almighty dollar. It is a question of who are our friends and since when. One thing the United States Administration can do is to encourage those whites in South Africa who feel that they cannot live under a black majority government to be assisted to emigrate to countries of their own choice. The United States should be able to (?fund) such a program of resettling self-displaced whites. Mandatory and comprehensive sanctions is the only peaceful means to dislodge President Pieter Botha's minority regime.

By continually vetoing antiapartheid resolutions at the United Nations, both the United States and Britain have manifested themselves as the (?single coronet) of the apartheid edifice, and all those who are prepared to abstain from such resolutions actually support the regime because a vote not cast is a vote denied.

The struggle in South Africa and Namibia is about human rights. It is inconceivable, therefore, that two of the world's leading democracies should look at the issue from a racial point of view because the people who are enslaved and being killed are not whites but blacks, Washington and London could not care less. However, we take solace in the realization that the people of these countries have nothing to do with the denial of human rights and privileges they themselves cherish. this is a reassuring message we have received from United States Congress.

Party Delegation, Minister Return From USSR Visit

MB231904 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] A party delegation led by Chairman of the Elections and Publicity Subcommittee of the Central Committee Mr Fines Bulawayo returned home from a 2-week study tour of the Soviet Union. Speaking on arrival at Lusaka International Airport, Mr Bulawayo, who described the tour as very successful, said his delegation was impressed with the way the Communist Party is organized. Mr Bulawayo, who was accompanied by Luapula Member of the Central Committee Mr (Matsho Veiani) and Northwestern Province Political Secretary Mr (Chadreque Mwemba), pointed out that the Communist Party in the Soviet Union is everything, in that every organization has to report its activities to the party. The member of the Central Committee said that his entourage was also impressed with the state farms being managed there.

And National Guidance, Information, and Broadcasting Services Minister of State Mr (Rabson Chongo), who also arrived from the Soviet Union, said at Lusaka International Airport that the youth should express their moral and material support to help speed up the liberation struggle in southern Africa. Mr (Chongo) called on the youth the world over to contribute effectively to the liberation struggle being waged by the oppressed masses in South Africa and Namibia. The minister of state had gone to attend the Lenin Komsomol Youth League celebrations, which he described as successful.

New Satellite Earth Station To Be Built

MB210949 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0915 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] A Canadian company is to build a new satellite earth station in Zambia to improve telecommunications in the region and to reduce dependence on South Africa. The contract is worth more than 20 million rands. Botswana, Mozambique, and Tanzania are also expected to benefit from the station which is to be built about 30 km from Lusaka. The station, which is also expected to improve communication with North America, is expected to be completed by the end of next year.

ZIMBABWE

Banana Urges Closer Ties With Socialist States

MB230528 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1759 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Harare, June 22, SAPA — Zimbabwe must increase economic ties with socialist states following international calls for economic sanctions against South Africa, the president, Mr Canaan Banana, said in Harare today.

Briefing newsmen on his recent 11-day official visit to Poland, Hungary and Bulgaria, Mr Banana said the government had to strengthen its economic ties with socialist countries, ZIANA news agency reports.

"We have to accelerate our economic co-operation with socialist countries which we think are reliable and may not take us for a ride."

Mr Banana said his trip had been very successful, adding that all three countries had expressed their willingness to help Zimbabwe implement its five-year development plan.

He said there was, in principle, general readiness to co-operate with Zimbabwe in all the three countries "but details on the nature of the co-operation are matters which need careful examination".

A scientific, cultural and technical co-operation agreement had been signed between Zimbabwe and Hungary during the trip and the two countries had agreed to establish a joint economic comission.

Mr Banana said he was impressed by the organisation of co-operatives in Hungary, noting that Zimbabwe still had to do a lot more for the development of co-operatives.

He said the Polish Government had decided to upgrade its diplomatic mission in Zimbabwe to ambassadorial level and "was anxious that we should accelerate our relations and explore areas of co-operation to the mutual benefit of the two countries".

Increased co-operation with Bulgaria was also discussed and a joint economic commission for the two countries already existed.

Mugabe-Machel Talks Review Cooperation

MB220616 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0825 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Harare, June 20, SAPA — Mozambique's President Samora Machel ended a three-day visit to Zimbabwe yesterday after giving clear signs that his troubled country was looking increasingly to Zimbabwe to rescue it from the chronic problems caused by the Mozambican civil war.

In what was taken to be a plea for more Zimbabwean help in fighting the Renamo rebels, President Machel told local pressmen he came to "feed and strengthen the starving friendship between my country and Zimbabwe."

Extra talks with the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, prolonged his stay for five hours beyond his scheduled departure time from Harare International Airport.

The communique released at his departure said he had come to Zimbabwe at Mr Mugabe's invitation in the face of mounting military and economic aggression by South Africa.

Both leaders stressed the urgent need for closer cooperation in view of South African actions and announced further agreements had been signed on economic and financial collaboration.

The communique made no reference to the future of Mozambique's Nkomati non-aggression pact with South Africa. During his visit, which centred on tours of Zimbabwean military installations, President Machel repeatedly accused South Africa of violating the agreement.

The two leaders reaffirmed a pledge of mutual defence against aggression and destabilisation by "imperialism" of which South Africa was the instrument, they said.

The new economic and financial agreements were to ensure that every effort would be made "immediately" to rehabitate the vital trade corridor to the Mozambican port of Beira, now guarded by Zimbabwean troops, and to re-open Zimbabwe's access to Maputo, severed since august 1984 by Renamo.

Up to 6,000 Zimbabwean troops are currently reported to be deployed in Mozambique and President Machel is believed to have sought support for a renewed anti-rebel offensive, similar to the one before the 1985-86 rainy season in which nearly 12,000 Zimbabweans took part.

There have been British press reports of disillusion by the Zimbabweans with the ineptitude of their Mozambican allies, leading to the adoption of a defensive "vital area" strategy along the main road, rail and oil pipeline routes to the sea, which allows Renamo to go virtually unchallenged in their remote base areas.

"The Mozambican leader briefed Comrade Mugabe on the political, economic and military developments under way in Mozambique designed to ensure speedy social and economic development and to wipe out armed banditry," said the communique.

It stressed the long ties of friendship dating back to the 1972-80 Rhodesian war, when President Machel was Mr Mugabe's closest ally in his fight to topple white rule.

During the three-day visit they jointly visited Mozambican officers in training at the Zimbabwe National Army's "battle school" at Nyanga, saw Zimbabwean paratroops exercising at Inkomo garrison outside Harare, and yesterday inspected Thornhill air force base and the Zimbabwe military academy at Gweru.

Report on Communique

MB200602 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2221 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Harare, June 19, SAPA — Zimbabwean premier, Mr Robert Mugabe and Mozambican President Samora Machel have made a commitment to distance the two states from South Africa economically.

In a communique issued at the end of President Machel's three-day working visit to Harare the two leaders "directed that every effort be made to implement immediately the projects designed for the Beira corridor."

When the Beira corridor becomes functional, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and other independent countries in southern Africa would have improved access to their export markets, cutting their dependance substantially on South African seaports.

The two governments today signed "an agreed minutes on functional co-operation" marking the end of Mr Machel's three day visit during which he inspected economic and military projects.

The two countries have a joint defence pact under which the Zimbabwe National Army is operating in Mozambique against Renamo which is allegedly backed by South Africa.

ZIANA reported that the two leaders, both members of the Frontline States and the Southern African Developent Coordination Conference, noted the progress being made in the struggle for economic independence among independent southern African countries.

The communique said, "they also stressed the importance of the rehabilitation of the Limpopo railway line.

"In this connection, they stressed the urgent necessity for the establishment of economic and financial mechanisms and arrangements for the realisation of concrete economic co-operation between the two countries."

The security and stability of the two countries is closely linked and both sides are "pleased" by the success of their military co-operation.

President Machel's visit follows South Africa's attack on African National Congress targets in Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana.

Mr Mugabe said Mr Machel's visit came at a time when Zimbabwe and Mozambique were strongly co-operating in a bid to eliminate the problems of sponsored banditry in the region.

The communique said the two reviewed the political and military situation in South Africa and Namibia and condemned the declaration of the state of emergency imposed last week.

Mangwende Criticizes U.S., UK UN Veto

MB210654 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Zimbabwe has criticized America and Britain for vetoing Wednesday's [18 June] Security Council resolution calling for comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa. Speaking to Zimbabwean journalists at the end of a 5-day world conference in the French capital, Paris, yesterday, the minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, described the two countries' decision as irresponsible. He said the unfortunate decision by the two (?states) will give legitimacy to the evil apartheid system and comfort to the desperate Botha regime. Commenting on the conference in Paris, which called for the introduction of comprehensive sanctions against South Africa, Comrade Mangwende said its decisions demonstrated the international community's determination to eradicate apartheid.

Minister Urges Vigilance for Nonaligned Summit

MB211204 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1051 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Harare, June 21, SAPA — Zimbabwe's minister of security, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, today called on Zimbabweans to improve the security consciousness during the forthcoming Non-Aligned Movement conference in the face of an "unprovoked" South African threat.

Mr Munangagwa told ZANU (PF) provincial security officials that people must be "extremely vigilant" during the summit because of the presence of enemies in the region, ZIANA news agency reports.

He said the party should be strong to repulse attempts by South Africa to give a "false confidence to the racists" that they were capable of weakening African states.

"We have recently been the target of unprovoked attacks by South Africa which sent its agents into our country to carry out their intentions. When enemies come into our country like this, they do not speak to trees or stones but to people who then help them to carry out their aggressive intentions.

"The South African masses have demonstrated that they are capable of over-throwing apartheid by themselves. What they have asked us and the international world to do is merely to quicken the process of breaking their chains," he said.

Mr Munangagwa said ZANU (PF) should mobilise all the people to be aware of the nation's security, particularly the youth.